CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 97.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
Five Democrats—VAN H. HIGGINS, S. J. RARER, Five Republicans—EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.

FOR CORONER:
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

Mr. Lincoln's Appointments.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln will address the people on the issues of the present campaign at the following times and places:

Macomb, McDonough	do	October 25
Pittsfield, Pike	do	October 26
Tonica Station	do	October 27
Petersburg, Menard	do	October 29

Mr. Farnsworth's Appointments.

Mr. Farnsworth will address meetings as follows:

Ottawa, Monday		October 25
Yorkville, Tuesday		October 26
Plano, Wednesday		October 27
Port Byron, Thursday		October 28
Geneseo, Friday		October 29
Mendota, Saturday		October 30

JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Supt.
DR. General Ticket Agent. myl8

Gov. Chase Coming—Grand Republican Rallies.

Governor S. P. Chase, of Ohio, will address the Mass Meetings of the people at the following times and places:

Chicago, Tuesday night at Metropolitan Hall,	October 26.
Rockford, Wednesday P. M.	October 27.
Byron, Thursday P. M.	October 28.
Geneseo, Friday P. M.	October 29.
Lemont, Saturday P. M.	October 30.

The friends of Republican principles are requested to make all necessary arrangements.

Colfax's Appointments.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, the eloquent advocate of Free Labor will address the Republicans and old Line Whigs at the following places on the days mentioned opposite to each:

Thornton Station, Thursday P. M.	October 28
Lisle, Wednesday P. M.	October 27
Malone, Tuesday P. M.	October 26
Dayton, Friday P. M.	October 29
Washington, (at Evel Co., Saturday P. M.	October 30
Peoria, M. (after P. M.	November 1
Penn, Monday night	November 2

Let there be rousing torch-lights at all the above places of the friends of Old Abe.

President Blanchard's Appointments.

President Blanchard, one of the most eloquent and talented orators in the West, will address the freemen of Northern Illinois at the following places, on the days named, viz:

Aurora, Tuesday P. M.	October 26.
Batavia, Wednesday P. M.	October 27.
Belvidere, Thursday P. M.	Octo. er 28.
Rockford, Friday Evening	October 29.
Freeport, Saturday Evening	October 30.

The friends of Republican principles are requested to make all necessary arrangements.

Meeting at Woodstock.

E. C. LARNED, Esq., will address the people of Woodstock, next Monday afternoon, on the great issues of the day. We promise the people of McHenry county that they will not be disappointed in a treat for a long time. Mr. Larned has few equals in Illinois as a stump speaker, and no superiors in this city.

Hecker is Coming.

The German Republicans of the city are making preparations for a great Meeting at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday evening next, when they will be addressed by that eminent patriot, FREDERICK HECKER, of St. Clair.

Meeting at Metropolitan Hall next Saturday Evening.

There will be a meeting of all persons opposed to using the influence of the General Government for the spread of Human Slavery and the degradation of Free Labor, at the Metropolitan Hall, on Saturday evening next.

Ex-Mayor Wentworth has promised to address the public on the occasion.

F. Lumbard has also promised to be in attendance, and the services of one of our best bands of music have been secured.

Look Out for Canards.

We have received a couple of Douglas electioneering dispatches—one from St. Louis and the other from Springfield—which, in view of the fact that if they should turn out to be false, the refutation would not overtake them before the election, we respectfully decline to publish. We caution our readers against all surprising and unexpected yarns spun at this late day in the campaign. The news contained in this Springfield dispatch, if true, would have been promulgated in all corners of the State a month ago. The St. Louis dispatch we know to be a preposterous canard.

Another Head.

The axe seems to be doing considerable work on the sly, these times. A correspondent at Sandwich, DeKalb County, informs us that the Postmaster at that place, Robert Patten, Esq., (Douglas man,) woke up one fine morning this week, without his head. The new appointee is G. B. Hollenbeck, (National Democrat.)

We observe that the Chicago *Times* was *so much* delighted with the late Washington dispatch, announcing the end of thirteen Postmasters at one clip, that it did not publish it at all. Why not have the full benefit of the "sympathy" which these ghastly events are creating?

Grand Republican Rally at Blue Island.

One of the best meetings of the campaign came off at Blue Island on Thursday, and was continued, with brief intermissions for dinner and supper, from 11 o'clock A. M. till late in the evening. The first speech was made by Wm. James, Esq., of Barrington, the Republican candidate for Coroner, who was received with loud applause. After dinner speeches were made successively by John Wentworth, A. C. Hosking, Esq., (in German,) and Hon. J. F. Farnsworth. The evening session was occupied by Van H. Higgins and U. R. Hawley. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

Blue Island will give a larger majority for Old Abe than it did Fremont.

Great Meeting at Thornton Station.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of Cook and Will Counties, at Thornton Station, Cook County, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The people from Kankakee, Monee, and other places on the Illinois Central R. R. will come up in the morning train and return at 6 o'clock P. M.

The people of Monee will all be at Thornton Station during the day, and at 6 o'clock the meeting will adjourn from Thornton Station to Monee.

It is expected that Messrs. Lovejoy, Colfax, Wentworth and others will speak at Thornton Station in the afternoon, and at Monee in the evening.

All the candidates for Will and Cook Counties are expected to be at both places. We hope to see a general turn out of the masses upon this occasion.

Ohio Election.

Owing to a clerical error, Allen, Lecompton candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, was supposed to be elected; but an examination of the returns shows that in one township, ninety votes were cast for William Ellis. These were counted for Allen; but a correction of the poll elects Nichols, his Republican competitor, by a few votes. Ellis was a stump candidate not generally supported out of his own township.

Douglas' Second "Trotting Out" at Springfield.

Our readers are aware that Douglas has lately been doubling on his own track—making speeches at several important points where he has previously held forth. On Wednesday last, as we learn from the *State Journal*, he got around to Springfield again, where he met with a most dispiriting failure. The *Journal* says:

His audience all told did not number more than 1,200, when he was expecting more than as many thousands. His speech was the same old thing which he has been delivering around through the state ever since the campaign commenced. Those who heard him at Edwards' Grove two months ago, or who have read his speech elsewhere, will know what he said almost word for word. It was merely a reiteration of the stale and unfounded charges against Mr. Lincoln, which have been exposed and refuted time and again. Mr. Douglas made anything but a favorable impression. He looked jaded, used up and badly under the weather. His elocution was so imperfect that it was difficult for those even within a few feet of him to understand him. It was almost pitiful to listen to his husky, half uttered sentences, many of his words being clipped and entirely inaudible.

So much for the great Douglas demonstration over which his anxious followers have expended so much time and labor. A more complete failure could not be imagined. His friends did not even attempt anything like a procession, the necessary crowd being entirely lacking. A solitary banner, made of cotton sheeting, was the only embellishment which decked the wagon body on which he spoke; and to show the lack of interest which the audience—the greater part of which were Republicans or Americans—felt in Mr. Douglas' speech, a fight, which took place between a couple of pugilistic individuals in the opposite corner, drew almost the entire crowd away, leaving him at one time with scarcely a hundred listeners.

We have never seen a party so down in the mouth as the Springfield Douglasites over their yesterday's "demonstration." So far from doing their champion any good, it has lost him votes. Don't we prevail on them to "trot him out" at this place *just* once more before the election.

Result of the Election in Minnesota.

Later returns somewhat modify previous statements; but the St. Paul *Times* of the 20th is confident the Republicans will have a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot.

Another John Dean Affair.

The pleasant society of the pleasant city of Beloit, Wis., was put out of its propriety on Thursday last, by the intelligence that a daughter of Mr. Pierson, one of the proprietors of the Bushnell House—a very pretty girl, aged only 14—had eloped with a porter and coachman of the house, named Henry Lantz, better known in Beloit as "Dutch Henry." They left on the train for Janesville at the silent hour of 1.30 A. M. Mr. Pierson followed them to Janesville in a buggy, but they had already left on the Milwaukee train. He immediately telegraphed to the police of Milwaukee, where they were taken into custody and brought back by officers, and a like dispatch was forwarded to this city. Lantz had only $30 in money with him, and Miss Pierson was entirely without with him, and Miss Pierson was entirely destitute. Lantz had been discharged the day previous for his attentions to her.

This deplorable affair has of course created general indignation in Beloit.

Cause for Complaints.

The Republicans of Chicago have the entire control of the city and county affairs; they register the votes, they elect it, and they sit house it. The same men fixed the price of labor as \$1 per cents a day.—*Times.*

Our cotemporary only tells the truth in part. The city has not fixed the price of common laborers at 50 cents a day. They are now paying seven shillings per day, *except in the Bridewell.* There it is fifty cents, and we expect it is this of which the *Times* complains. *The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee*, when in that institution, received but 50 cents.

Justice O'Malley's wages were fixed at the same price.

Constable Ford's ditto, ditto.

The *Times* has a right to complain that the city have fixed the price of labor in Bridewell at 50 cents per day, and made no discrimination between Republican Justices and constables, and the rank and file of that party.—*Evening Journal.*

Periodicals for November.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The following is the table of contents:

Railway Engineering in the United States; Her Grace, the Drummer's Daughter (concluded); Work and Rest (a poem); Cobin Clout and the Faery Queen; Miss Wimple's Boop (concluded); Nature and the Philosopher (a poem); Thomas Jefferson; The "Washing of the Feet" on Holy Thursday, in St. Peter's; Physical Courage; November (a poem); A Visit to the Autocrat's Landlady; The Great Event of the Century; The Last Look (a poem); A Sample of Consistency.

Altogether a capital number. The stories are good; the essays sprightly and instructive; two or three of the poems admirable; and to enliven the whole, the "Autocrat," instead of having retired for good with the school ma'm, reappears on the stage in two characters.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.—It is enough to say of it that it is equal to its former self. A faithful likeness of Geo. W. Curtis fronts the title page. Among the sketches is a lively story entitled *The Little Giant.* The hero is not our Little Giant, but resembles him very closely by playing half-a dozen characters, and deceiving everybody with whom he comes in contact.

State Ticket in Indiana.

Official returns were received yesterday from ten counties, making altogether 70 that have been reported officially. The returns generally increase the Democratic majority, and diminish ours, and we shall not be surprised, if our State Ticket is beaten 5,000.—*Indianapolis Journal, 22d.*

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Attempt to Conceal the Crime by Placing the Body on the Railroad Track.

At an early hour yesterday morning the body of a man, apparently a German, was found lying across the track of the Galena Railroad, at Winfield station, Du Page county, about 26 miles from this city. A terrible wound was found in his side, but there were no signs of his having been run over, his clothing not having been disturbed. The conclusion of those who examined the body was, that the deceased had been set upon by villains, robbed, killed and laid across the track to make it appear that he met his death by accident. This conclusion was fully confirmed by the finding of a rifled money-belt lying near the body. At the latest accounts, the body had not been identified.

A Whole Family Buried.

We learn from the Grand Rapids (Michigan) *Eagle* of Wednesday that the dwelling house of Hiram Robinson, which was situated about eighty rods from the plank road, about nine mile south of that city, in the town of Gaines, was burned on Tuesday night, and himself and whole family, consisting of a wife and four children were burned in it. The remains of the four were found in the ashes of the building and contents. The building was a small new board house into which Mr. Robinson and family moved with their furniture and household effects but the day before.

Letter from Rev. Dr. M Mensor, Rabbi of K. A. M.

THE JEWS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22d, 1858.

To the Editors of the Press and Tribune:

I and I am certain the rest of my brethren in this city were highly pleased with the paragraph headed "The Jews of New York City," copied in your to-day's paper from the *Christian Register.* What contrast is there between those remarks and that abominable article which some time ago issued from the pen of the editor of the *Churchman!* And as a faithful shepherd in the fold of Judaism, I must say that the statement given by the *Christian Register* is as a whole, strictly true. It is true that the Jews are a law-abiding race, and I may say without fear of contradiction, that by dint of that capacity they, in all countries, in all lands, and under every form of government, have obeyed both the laws of the land they inhabited, either both more or adopted, and the laws of God as handed down to them from Moses. There is no instance on record in history where the Jews have proved traitors to the country they claimed as their own. On the contrary, we read of sacrifices which the Jews made both in money and lives to contribute to help the well-being of their fatherland, and to advance its prosperity and its true interest, even when that fatherland was worse than a step-fatherland to them, and they could claim nothing as theirs on but their graves, and often not even those. To be sure we must make an exception in the case of Israel's rebellion in the first portion of the Bible, when they fought with the courage of a lion and the fury of a tiger to regain their dearly beloved Palestine. But then they rebelled against their enemy, and did not claim the land as theirs, they were taken by force as their own; and this adds but another proof to the fact with what tenacity Israel clings to the land they call their own. When that land rolled on and Israel learned the bitter lesson, that no human effort will restore to them the land of their promise, they turned their hearts to the country that inhabited, and all their love concentrated in the soil they dwelled upon.

History also bears evidence to the faithful adherence of Israel to the religion of their fathers. Neither the heavy persecutions nor the bait of temptation, could make them swerve from the faith of their ancestors. True, there are single instances where Israelites are found to violate their religion, aye, even to break their Sabbaths openly, which God has established as a sign between Himself and them for all generations; but then even, in those cases, if looked into, it will be seen that bad education and example and a host of combined circumstances have produced such irreligion. However, I am not going to justify or even to excuse the Sabbath-breakers and the violators of the religion of God; all I can say is that I pity them sincerely for being entangled in the net of sin, and if prayers from as humble a servant in the ministry of the Lord are of any effect before the throne of mercy, I pray: that the exertion of our truth-loving, non-Jewish brethren in behalf of liberty, truth and Israel's cause tend to expel from the hairs of human hearts the last strong-hold of prejudice, bigotry, and injustice. May we all, or whatever taith we are, as true citizens and true republicans clasp each other's hand in brotherly love, affiance our hearts in fraternal affection to highten the well-being of our common country, so that by our united efforts our country —the van-guard of liberty—may help anew to break the yoke of tyranny wherever they are forged, and to do justice to all mankind. I may be excused if I add; may our united strength and efforts tend particularly to remove from Israel the stigma they have borne for centuries at the hands of the despotic and bigoted people who claim to be Christians, but neglect the fundamental law—"Love thy neighbor"; and may we be the means that Israel may soon be esteemed as God's chosen chosen people, who have not a little contributed and still contribute to christian and civilization.

Craving your pardon for this somewhat lengthy epistle, and trusting you will in the interest of Israel insert this letter in your next issue.

I remain, yours faithfully,

REV. DR. M. MENSOR, Rabbi of K. A. M.

Vessels for the Paraguay Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22d.—The Secretary of the Navy has chartered of Capt. Pendleton, of New Orleans, for six months, the side-wheel steamer Metamora, 1,305 tons burden, for the Paraguay Expedition, the owner to bear the risk of loss from Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, and from the latter place to New Orleans.

Chas. H. Barrett, who was to have been hung to-day for murder, has been respited for two weeks by the President.

Steamer Burned.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 22.—The steamer Ben. Franklin was burned yesterday near Vicksburg, Miss. The boat and cargo was a total loss. No lives lost.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The steamer Cahawba has arrived here with Havana dates to the 18th inst. The health of the city was good.

Ohio Baptist Convention.

GRANVILLE, O., Oct. 21.—The Baptist State Convention closed this evening. The attendance has been large.

THE CITY.

☞ We are under obligations to the American Express Co. for repeated favors in furnishing Cincinnati papers in advance of the mails.

FOR THIS EVENING'S DEMONSTRATION.—The Scandinavians meet on the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets, at 6½ o'clock this evening, and thence proceed to Metropolitan Hall, with transparencies, &c., to swell the numbers of the demonstration this evening.

BURGLARS AGAIN.—The house of Mr. Salisbury, No. 107 West Monroe street, was burglariously entered on Thursday night last, and several articles of apparel and jewelry, together with provisions, were taken. Two five dollar bills on a broken bank were also taken.

ACCIDENT.—John Nolan, a young man whose father-lives at Blue Island, was riding on a wagon loaded with brick, on Franklin street, between Randolph and Lake, when the horses he was driving took fright and suddenly started, throwing him off the wagon. The heavy wheels rolled over him, breaking his legs, crushing and breaking one leg in two places. His situation is critical.

BURGLERY AND FORGERY.—A young man named Alfred E. D. Hughes was arrested yesterday charged with burglary and forgery, and as the result held to bail in $1,000 in the former and $1,500 in the latter case.

Hughes is a young man about 21 years of age. He is unusually prepossessing in appearance and manners, and has the address of a perfect gentleman. He came here in August last from Three Rivers, Canada, and has since that time been doing nothing, and boarding at Mrs. Ricord's, on Randolph street, until Thursday, at which time he paid his board and took his leave.

At the time of leaving he went to the room of David Walters, a fellow boarder, and thence took a trunk and valuables amounting to about $100, consisting of clothing and jewelry. He was found by officer Dennis on the Michigan Central train-ticketed to Indianapolis, and with a check on his person for a trunk containing the missing articles the property of Walters. He acknowledged entering the room and taking the things, but at first claimed the watch as his own, but on its identification by the owner he fully confessed his guilt.

It is now said that he has been traveling under several aliases, and among them are Albert Ernest Hughes, and Albert E. D. Hartson. Upon his person was found a Greek book, with "College De Nicolay, Three Rivers" written on it, and also a card of studs and sleeve buttons. He is further discovered to have procured the money with which he settled his bill, by means of a forged check for $65 on George Smith & Co., in favor of Grafton & Hall, which he got cashed on Thursday last.

He was examined yesterday on both charges and committed in default of bail as above.

THE COSMOPOLITAN BAZAAR—THE MINISTRY AT LARGE.—We have to congratulate our friends of the *Bazaar* of another brilliant success last evening, and also, since the *Bazaar* has closed, for its general and complete success. It has been throughout a gratifying and delightful affair to a degree seldom reached by managers of such enterprises, and has shown not only willing hearts and ready hands, but rare and charming taste in most of its details; where none were positively defective many were of surpassing excellence. The impersonations of character in the varied nationalisms of Yankee and Aboriginal, of Gipsey, Jew and Oriental, of the "finest peasantry in the world," (Oh, that we had any of the dear old Quaker and sparkling Senorita, of this our other kind, excellent, and the sweet little fairies will long be remembered by those who gazed, as the tiny attendants of the Fairy Queen lent to that part of the hall, the platform, the bewitching graces of fairy childhood. We cannot particularize, and we have only one fault to find, a large one to be sure, as it hath the full extent of Metropolitan Hall itself, for, and we never thought to say it in such connection—it was a most prominent fact, evidence to all, that the Mall large as it is and ample for most occasions, was not large enough for the *Bazaar.*

We are confident that the managers have every reason to be satisfied and gratified with their success, and we regret that it was not in their power to have maintained the *Bazaar* as they could easily have done, and to the gratification of our public through a week's successive evenings. The tableaux which were to have taken place last evening stand postponed to week after next, when they will in our opinion re-awaken the enthusiasm which the *Bazaar* has created.

Aside from these attractive entertainments, past and to come, in themselves worthy of all praise, the *Ministry at Large* is in itself worthy of all and even more. It is maintained by the Unitarian societies of our city, who have kept and sustained Rev. W. H. Hadley in the field as the missionary, minister and pastor of the city's poor. His field is a large one, its calls numerous and pressing, and the funds secured to aid the work of helping and encouraging the helpless and worthy poor will in the hands of Mr. Hadley be judiciously and well bestowed, his experience and sagacity being such as fit him to deal with the numerous impostors and practicals.

With this view strengthening our former one, we praise the *Bazaar* both in what it was and for what it was designed to aid, and promise our readers for the coming *Tableaux* something which will after its kind in no degree fall below its predecessor.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF WOMANKIND—ITS SECOND ERA.—Just how many stitches were required in the original fig-leaf has not been recorded, or whether the first bit of mantua making was not altogether a *thorny* production with no stitches at all; certainly the thorns have stuck closely to the stitching vocation ever since, and "family sewing," and the plying of the busy weary needle for hire has, lined its path with hollow eyes, aching sides, and worn brain and fingers, from the days of Eden down to the age of *the Sewing Machine.*

No wonder the women talk about sewing machines, and wives and daughters hang lovingly over advertisements, and with enthusiasm devour and spread its praises. Is it not their emancipator? You do not believe Mrs. Bloggs? Let us invite you and your girls, from Araminta down to little Belle, to spend one week in basting and laying out work. Let everything be made ready. Or, if you choose, give us the same effect and end the services of your whole Dorcas Society, and by those means pile high the long lines of seams waiting to be done.

Just here, the sewing-machine—say Wheeler & Wilson's—and you shall see, Mrs. B., that pile disappear to the music of its busy click at twelve seamstress power. Mark how it dashes along the edge, turning its own hem, how it fells and runs, and gathers, and—the work is done. "So quick?" Yes, so quick, Mrs. B., that a pleasant evening's work by a skilful operator (yourself, let us believe, after the required practice,) and the work is done, and as thousands of the fair sex are seeing it, at last the age of machinery has extended to your aid a helping hand, *needle-armed*, and the great foe to your peace, the "*Family Sewing*" is laid vanquished.

But this is scarcely what we intended to say. For six years this Sewing machine has been demonstrating all this, and great have been its triumphs, but of this truly golden age a still mellower second period has dawned. Their utility all knew before, and yet the price was an obstacle. Though we have no doubt but that in most families the Wheeler & Wilson machine would in the course of a few years be a good investment at former rates, still it is now to add to the list of its active friends the very many who have been waiting until the prices of the machine should be lessened. And the price has lessened one half, and the twelve seamstresses in one, that do not eat nor sleep, nor withal talk while at work, nor carry scandal and gossip, always ready, never weary, never complaining, are now sold for *fifty* dollars' which were *one hundred* a few weeks since. Is not this worthy of mention?

The Wheeler & Wilson machines have borne away *ten* prizes from State and other fairs within the past two months, almost a jury of twelve, and what a jury, in their favor, as witness the twenty-five ladies of the St. Louis Committee, who awarded the $75 silver pitcher.

At the Chicago Agency, in the marble block on Lake near Wells street, the fine apartments of our friend Chittenden present better arguments than the types can, in favor of the Sewing machine, for the machines speak for themselves, and the numerous lady visitors, daily, are the audience. We firmly believe that at no distant day the family will regard the sewing machine as indispensable in household economy as the timepiece, and by their late great reductions in price, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have done much to bring in that era.

RECORDER'S COURT.—A special Grand Jury has been called to dispose of criminal cases that have accumulated since the present term of the Court commenced, which it was thought better to dispose of without waiting for the next term. It will not be long before it will be necessary to make some change in the present plan, to hold open throughout the year a Court of Record in this city, similar to that in other cities, which may keep even pace with arrests in the disposition of criminal cases.

The Grand Jury summoned is as follows:

Isaac Speer, foreman; Chas. Hodgson, Chas. J. Aspel, D. T. Wood, Chas. J. Thoran, G. M. Speer, Wm. Carpenter, C. B. Field, Wm. Turner, P. Bing, John White, G. C. Cook, F. Tuttle, H. R. Cabery, A. Bigelow, W. C. D. Graunis, B. C. Howard, Ebenezer Day, Gideon Westbrook, R. R. Armstrong.

Some twelve or more cases await their attention.

The Special Grand Jury yesterday brought in eight bills of indictment, being the fruit of a half day's work in the Grand Jury room, and were discharged. The following are the persons indicted:

Jeremiah Mahoney, larceny of pistols, plead not guilty.

Charles Phillips, *alias* Charles Smith, plead guilty to stealing a gold chain.

John McDonald plead not guilty to a charge of stealing a carpet sack.

Conrad Kuhl, larceny of finished brass work, plead guilty.

Jas. Lynch, larceny of a gold ring, plead guilty.

Washington Reudy plead not guilty to a charge of arson.

John Phillip Waldorft was charged with the embezzling of money from his employer, in a saloon. He was convicted.

The case of Patrick Maloney was put upon trial yesterday evening, which concluded the cases for the term.

The prisoners will be sentenced at 10 A. M. to-day.

BAR MEETING—CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE.—There will be a meeting of the "Chicago Law Institute," composed of members of the Bar, at the Recorder's Court Room, in the Court House, this Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers of said Institute, and for the transaction of other business pertaining to the establishment of a public Law Library.

JOHN M. WILSON, President.
E. ANTHONY, Secretary.

POLICE MATTERS.

The general proceedings at ARMORY HALL yesterday were of the lightest description and gave even less than the usual number of petty cases. The more important cases yesterday were as follows:

LARCENY.—A colored man named John Johnson was held to bail to answer the charge of stealing various small articles from different houses. Johnson is the man who has carried a banner for a clothing house about the streets for a long time.

LARCENY.—A well dressed, intelligent looking lad, giving his name as Charles Phillips, and only sixteen years of age, was arrested on a charge of larceny. Mrs. Maria, Gooding, living at No. 176 Buffalo street, lost a very valuable gold watch chain, and Phillips being an intimate acquaintance and having the freedom of the house, was suspected of taking it. When arrested, both he and the chain could not be found on him. It was subsequently found lying upon the stairs in his boarding place, where he had probably dropped it as UNPAID.

Cutting—No. 107 Monroe street.

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T. S. HUBBARD, Urbana, Ill.
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100 SHARES OF THE CHICAGO GAS Company. Best stock in the market for sale. Inquire of FORREST HOLT, No. 65 Clark street.

A Rare Chance.

SEVENTY (70,000) THOUSAND ACRES of Choice Land in Illinois and other neighboring States at Low Prices. Call on or address (post paid) GHAS. C. HOE, Real Estate Agent, 78 South Clark street, P. O. Box 2134, Chicago. oct8 1m-d&tw

RECEIVED—10 CASKS NEW HUNgarian Prunes.
10 Boxes New Raisins.
10 Bbls. Dried Black Berries.
200 lbs. Gunpowder Tea.
100 Boxes Tobacco, and for sale at 161 South Water street. (oct22-tf-b287) WM. LITTLE & CO.

NEW FIGS—PER STEAMER AFRICAN, Consigned to Place & Young, N. Y. 1 Case Prime Figs, for sale at 161 South Water street. oct22-tf-b287 WM. LITTLE & CO.

MOORE & SARGENT'S PATENT.

CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE
STATE, COUNTY and TOWN RIGHTS

197.....South Water st.....197

☞ Machines for sale. Price $25. oct22 2-b291

MASTER AND COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, 1858.

John Rogers vs. John Barnett et al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, and Special Commissioner, appointed by the County in the above entitled cause to make the sale herein advertised, will, in pursuance of said order and appointment, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder on the third day of November, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the premises known as No. 107 Lake street, Chicago, on the second floor of said premises, all the following described goods and chattels to wit:—1 Power Printing Press; 1 Printing Press and Distributor; 1 Taylor's Super Royal Printing Press; 1 Hoe's or 1 Ring Mo bier; 1 Ramrod Composing Stone and Frame; 1 Imposing Stone and Frame; 2 Stones and rips; quantity of Gas Fixtures; 6 Stools; 1 Cabinet; 2 Tables; 1 Desk; 1 Counter board; 1 lot of Cuts, and other Printing materials, not now enumerated. C. PAINE,
Master and Commissioner.
Chicago, October 22, 1858. oct22 td-1d-6

JOHN H. WEBER & CO
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
AND UMBRELLAS,
No. 205 and 207 South Water st., corner Wells, (up-stairs.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing.

GOODS CHEERFULLY SHOWN.
oct6 2m-d&tw-s78

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
50 Lake Street—Up Stairs.

Offer their large WHOLESALE Stock of Clothing at RETAIL, for Cash, at extreme low prices.

☞ We have a good stock of fine goods.
Chicago, October 5th, 1858. oct6 tf-b276

WILL BE OPENED MONDAY, 25TH inst., The South Side Depot and Central Office of the MECHANICS' UNION OF TRADE

PORTLAND BLOCK,
CORNER DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Wholesale orders for Crackers left at this office will meet with prompt attention.

A large and fresh supply of Bread, Crackers and Cake for the family trade.

Orders for Cake from Wedding and other parties solicited.

oct21 2w-b277 H. C. CHILDS, Superintendent.

A SPLENDID BURGLAR
—AND—
FIRE PROOF SAFE
FOR SALE CHEAP.
E. R. WILLARD & YOUNG.
oct21-1w-b245 No 2 Clark street.

H. & J. McCOLLUM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Cracker, Biscuit & Pic-Nic Machines.
PATENT DOUGH MIXER.
PATENT HAND BUTTER MACHINES.
Cracker Dockers, Improved Oven Mouths, Doors, Dampers, &c. Sheet Cutter. Shafting, Pulleys, Gearing for Steam Engines, and every variety of Machinery. Lithograph and Copper Plate Printing. Cooking Stoves, Rotating Screw and Power Presses. NO. 40 ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK.

Clothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods, and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are so well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that they challenge competition.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ Terms cash on delivery. oct19-tf-b270

PRICES REDUCED.—
Heavy Mens' Pegs.....$15 00 per bbl.
Light " " .....14 00 " "
oct19 eow 1m No. 11 South Clark street.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ATLANTIC FOR NOVEMBER.—McNally & Co. have the November number of this leading American monthly. Its review of Mr. Cushing's "Dictionary letter to the Governor of Connecticut" is extraordinary rich, and will afford all Republicans matter for a hearty lunch.

No. 100 DEARBORN STREET—MESSRS. Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearborn street, are sure to have their counters loaded with the best and choicest periodical literature, and that which is better the public have assured the fact, and their store is, at certain hours of the day, thronged. They have the *Atlantic* for November. Also Harper's, Godey's, "*et al.*" Also "All about the Great Prize Fight."

THE BALL ROOM HAND BOOK.—This is the title of a neat book which we notice on Andrews' counter, 73 Dearborn street, under Revere House. It contains upwards of three hundred dances, with elegant illustrations, and full explanation and every variety of the art of ball room etiquette. Also rules on Deportment and Toilet. Go to Andrews' and get one.

☞ One Dollar buys Bateman's Safety Gas Generator. They can be fitted to every style of hanging, stand or hand lamps, and give a brilliant gas light, without smoke, from common burning fluid. For sale at 102 Randolph street. Call and see them. Agents wanted.

☞ Do you want a Hat? If so, go to Loomis', 97 Clark street and examine his many new and beautiful styles, the most elegant and recherché for sale in our city. Remember his address, in LARGON'S Block.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New Style Machine at $50.

PRICE REDUCED so that *each* family may now have a good machine.

HEMMER for felling and turning all widths of hems.

Tender for using ordinary cotton.

The *first* premiums just awarded by the NEW YORK, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, CALIFORNIA, MISSOURI, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS STATE FAIRS, also CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE to Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Northwestern Office 167 & 169 Lake street.
oct15 8 GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND others requiring a correct standard of Time.—The true mean Time for the City of Chicago can at all times be hereafter obtained at the Jewelry Store of JAMES H HOWE, No. 117 Lake street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, and by frequent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter Conductors can rely on True Time. Mr. Howe also prides himself on keeping Time, but also in selling Watches that do the same. oct-1m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

Religious Notices.

SUNDAY EVENING TEMPERANCE SERMON.—The sixth of the series will be delivered by Rev. S. C. Lathrop, at the Indiana Street Methodist Church, on Indiana street, between Dearborn and Clark, on Sunday evening, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

The Church of the "Ascension," (Episcopal) on Oak street, between Wells and La Salle streets, N. S., is open every Sunday for Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Rev. Henry H. Morrell, Rector; residence 311 Wells street.

—First Christian (Disciple) Church on Monroe street between Aberdeen and Rucker streets. West Side. Preaching every Lord's day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject next Lord's day—"Conversion or Cornelius."

—St. John's Church, Union Park, West Side (Episcopal) has services every Sunday, commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting in the Vestry Friday Evenings at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Henry Hobart, R

—The Rev. Archibald Nisbett, West Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, will deliver his second Lecture on the "Widows and Young Maidens" of the Bible, on the next Subject "Naomi" Continued.

—F. N. White, a "trance speaker," will speak in Metropolitan Hall, on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

—Rev. A. C. Barry will preach at 10½ A. M. in the St. Paul Church, (Universalist), on Sunday next, in exchange with Rev. W. W. King, who will preach at the same hour in the church of the Second Universalist Society, on Union street, West Side. In the evening Mr. Barry will preach on the subject of temperance, at the church of the Second Universalist Society.

—Services to-morrow in the Second Reformed Dutch church, corner of Sargamon and Monroe streets, (West Side,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. John M. Ferris. Subject of evening discourse—Counterfeit Religions.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Patton, JOSEPH J. ELLIS, Esq., and Miss MARCIA Y. CHAPIN, daughter of Col. Nathan Chapin, all of Chicago.

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858
Fine Clothing for the Million.
THE POPULAR HOUSE OF
TAPPEN BRO.'S,
No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy stock of Reasonable Fine Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
—ALSO—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods, and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are so well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that they challenge competition.

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A large and fresh supply of Bread, Crackers and Cake for the family trade.

Orders for Cake from

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
GEN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

The Real Issues—Where does Douglas Stand?

We have again and again explained to our readers that they have no certainty that Mr. Douglas' present professions are fair expositions of his political creed, or an index to his future political action. We have again and again pointed out the fact that he once strenuously defended the Missouri Compromise, and as soon thereafter as suited his convenience or ambition, repudiated the opinions that he had loudly proclaimed; that he advocated Squatter Sovereignty from every stump in Illinois, only to deny it in his place in the Senate; that he had endorsed Dred Scott in its length, depth and breadth, and when pressed by the consequences, avoided them by the elaboration of a new idea, by which the contradictions between Popular Sovereignty and Dred Scott might be reconciled by the infringement of the Constitution of the United States! We have presented his shifts, turns, changes and dodges so frequently, and so supported by evidence, that that there is no man in the State, willing to be informed, who has not had the opportunity to learn how tortuous and contradictory Mr. Douglas' course has been. And now we ask, what assurance have the people that the Senator's present platform may not as speedily and as certainly go to pieces as all the platforms that he has constructed heretofore? What guaranty have they that he will not betray them now as he has always betrayed them in times past? He is a soldier of fortune—a desperate and unscrupulous aspirant for Presidential honors. He is not now and never has been, since seized with the insane ambition for the Chief Magistracy, the representative of Illinois. His interest and the furtherance of his schemes lie nearest his heart, and his history shows that he stops at nothing which lies between him and the object which he has set out to attain. He has no belief, no consistency, no friends, no constituents that he will not sacrifice to accomplish the purpose which he has in view. We appeal to his record to justify our words.

The present canvass and the events which immediately proceeded it have given rise to two ques tions in which Illinois is intimately concerned. We refer to these:

1. May slavery, by and under authority of the Dred Scott decision, exist in all the States as well as Territories, without, and in defiance of, local law?

2. Has Congress the power, if so shall the power be exercised, to enact a Slave Code for the Territories?

These questions are of the first importance to men who toil. They reach them alike through their purses and their pride. If it shall be decided—and who doubts the willingness of the Supreme Court to make any decision by which the domination of the Oligarchy may be perpetuated?—that slavery may exist in Illinois, they are at once put on the level of the chattel in every workshop and on every farm where it may suit the interest of the owner to employ slave labor. If it is decided—and who doubts the disposition of the Administration and Congress to obey any command that the South may give?—that a Slave Code is necessary for the Territories and that such an one may be framed by Congress, the national domain is henceforth closed against the entrance of white men, unless followed by a line of slaves. Upon the decision of these questions, both the respectability and profit of free white labor depend. There is not a man in Illinois whom they do not touch. But how unsafe Mr. Douglas is in reference to them! One would suppose that the representative of a free State would have no hesitation in defining his position upon matters of such moment. But, though entreated times without number to say which side of these questions he would take, his only answer has been a sneer. He has never yet declared before his constituents that he would oppose the establishment of chattel bondage in this State, or that he would lend his aid in keeping the Territories free from the curse which it entails. He is silent. But if he had spoken, with his record before us, what reliance can be placed in his faith, no matter how often or how solemnly plighted.

We have not yet got to the end of this Slavery agitation. It was commenced by the South in conjunction with the sham Democracy of the North, for the purpose of putting the institution on such a footing that it would be above and beyond the control of any law of Congress, or any opposition of the people of a Territory or State. Until the object is attained or defeat is encountered, the struggle will go on. But two steps are necessary to secure that end. The South will demand:

Make the dogma of the Dred Scott heresy—"There is property in man"—the law, by the concurrence of Congress in the decision of the Courts; apply the well known principle that property in one State is property in all the States, and entitled to protection; and enact a Slave Code for the Territories, and the work is done. We have no more to fight for. The battle is ended, and Freedom driven to the wall. Mr. Douglas' refusal to declare himself on these vital matters is sufficient evidence that he is in the plot by which a most disastrous result is to be accomplished. His declarations if made and insisted upon, might show that he is not yet committed, but would be no proof that he would not repudiate them whenever his inclination or ambition demanded the sacrifice. The questions that we have pointed out, are the real issues in this canvass. We know where Mr. Douglas is on nigger equality; but how and where is he on them?

The South Carolina Congressional Delegation.

The election in South Carolina last week resulted in the choice of all the old members of the House from that State, with the exception of Col. Orr, who declined a nomination for re-election. There were no party divisions, and but few candidates. In the Charleston District the present member, Wm. P. Miles, was opposed by James Gadsen, late Minister to Mexico, but was elected over him by a large majority. The delegation in the 36th Congress will be composed of John McQueen, W. P. Miles, L. M. Keitt, M. L. Bonham, J. D. Ashmore, in place of Col. Orr, and W. W. Boyce.

Message of the Governor of Vermont.

Gov. Hall, of Vermont, writes a short and explicit Message to the State Legislature, setting forth the prosperous condition of the State and the fact that the debt is very small. The following extract, from the part of the Message which relates to Slavery, is to the point:

"There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the majority of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the Constitution, to the facts of history and to the dictates of common humanity, will meet the fate which has attended those of the judges in the parent country, and that liberty will be eventually established in spite of them."

Mr. Buchanan and Cuba.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says that Mr. Buchanan's policy, is endeavoring to purchase Cuba, aims at five things, viz.:

1. To satisfy the Bishop and Clergy of Spain that the Catholic Church would not wane and be forced to a secondary position on the islands, in the event of its transfer to the United States.

2. To satisfy Christians that her thirty millions of private property on the island would not be subject to the principles of agrarianism, but would be doubled in value by the transfer.

3. To satisfy the agriculturist that his market would not be injured, but improved, by having not only the ports of Cuba, but that whole country, free to his produce.

4. To satisfy the commercial interests that free trade would be conceded them here, while they could discriminate at home according to their own pleasure.

And lastly, to satisfy the government that a transfer of the island is actually necessary to secure lasting peace between the two countries.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that legislation equal to the value of a million dollars will be made to that city the present session.

LINCOLN AT RUSHVILLE.

Great Demonstration of the Schuyler County Republicans.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
RUSHVILLE, Oct. 20th, 1858.

This has been a proud day for the Republicans of Schuyler, and a sad and heavy one for the Douglasites. The coming of Lincoln, it had been expected, would draw out a large concourse of citizens, but not even the most sanguine had ventured to hope for half so large a crowd as we have had to-day. It is within bounds to say that Lincoln has been listened to to-day by at least 3,000 people. Some estimate the crowd much higher, while even our political opponents concede the number we claim. And not only was it the biggest crowd ever assembled in the county, but the speech was one of the ablest ever delivered here. Not a sentence of it but was worthy of the distinguished orator. From first to last it was an earnest, unanswerable argument in support of Republican principles, and a thorough exposure of the intense pro slavery character of the so-called Democratic party. I am convinced that the speech made many votes for the Republican party, while good seed was planted in the minds of others, which will in due season bear abundant fruit.

Mr. Lincoln's reception here to-day has been of a highly gratifying character. Twenty years ago he occasionally attended our courts, and all of our oldest citizens are personally acquainted with him. Some of them were his friends and neighbors prior to coming to Illinois. They have known him from his boyhood up—have known him personally and politically, and their presence here to-day, and the warm greeting of which they gave him, furnished a bitter rebuke to some of the little seven-by-nine politicians of our county who have learned to speak ill of one of the purest and noblest men in the State. Mr. Lincoln is the guest of our townsman, William H. Ray, Esq. While I write the hospitable mansion of that gentleman is thronged with the old friends and admirers of Mr. Lincoln.

Schuyler County has long been one of the strongholds of Democracy according to Douglas. The indications now are that the day of her redemption draweth nigh. The Republicans and Americans are cordially united in the support of Lincoln, while not a few of the best men among the Democracy are departing from the pro slavery communion of that party. Look out for a vote here that will both surprise and delight you.

John C. Bagby, Esq., the Republican candidate for Senator, is making an active and successful canvass. In addition to his deserved popularity on account of his private worth, he is a man of marked ability, far more than a match for his opponent, Rev. John P. Richmond.

Each of their joint discussions upon the stump has resulted in a marked triumph on the part of the former. Indeed so signal has been the discomfiture of Richmond that he has hauled off from the joint discussions which the two were holding. On last Saturday night he refused to divide time with Bagby, and the impression here is that he will avoid meeting him during the remainder of the canvass. If Hancock and Henderson will give a good account of themselves on election day, the triumph of Bagby is certain. SCHUYLER.

Milwaukee Democracy.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21, 1858.

The "unterrified" met in *convention* here yesterday, and made their nominations for County offices. The *"illegant pisentry"* had everything their own way *intirely*. Out of the forty-eight delegates constituting the convention, *forty-four* were of the Irish species. *Not one native citizen was placed upon the ticket!* Americans were ostracised. Birth upon the soil of our Union *disqualified* a man and thrust him out of the convention of the glorious Democracy.

At the conclusion of the convention, when the nominations were made, the more respectable portion of the delegates, with a few outsiders, organized an indignation meeting. They denounced the proceedings as an outrage upon the community, and voted to boil the whole arrangement.

Milwaukee is suffering the blighting effects of Democratic misrule. All her vast business and commercial interests are at the mercy of the Irish, who bask in the sunshine of that party's favor. It is an incubus upon her progress—a reproach upon her name—a disgrace to her citizens, that the business portion of the community, the men of wealth, of enterprise, of integrity, of mind, are powerless in the premises, and are compelled to submit to the dictation and absolute dominion of the tax-eating Vandals who, under the banner of Democracy, override the tax-payers of the city. Buchanan had *four thousand majority* in this municipality. The Douglas worshippers and Buchaneers, acting upon the principle of "Union for the sake of the spoils," hold and spurned sway. The lazzaroni control the ballot-box, and the Democratic pot house politicians, by the free use of whisky and money, secure and monopolize all the public offices of profit and honor, and enjoy "free picking" at the public treasury. As a consequence, the affairs of the city are intrusted to the guardianship of grossly incapable and dishonest intriguers; bad management and reckless expenditures prevail; heavy taxes burden the people; our credit suffers, as well as our pockets; the bonds of the city sell at fifty cents, and still the glorious Democracy rule. But we hope for a change—a revolution. Yesterday's proceedings were the last straw upon the camel's back. The eyes of the people begin to open; they see where this condition of things is leading them, and they begin to struggle to free themselves. Daylight is fast dawning. The indignation of the people is so great that the Democracy *dare* not, this morning, to endorse the nominees of its party.

I trust that the people will soon burst the bands that have bound them, and break the shackles with which the misrule of sham Democracy has fettered them. WISCONSIN.

An Illustration from Sir Jonah Barrington.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

John Tillson, candidate for State Senator from Adams and Brown Counties—who by the by has a large fund of wit and good humor—in a late speech at Payson got off the following hit at Douglas. After showing that the Dred Scott decision killed off Popular Sovereignty, and that Douglas still professed to hold to both, he said that Dug reminded him in this thing of the Irishman mentioned in Barrington's Sketches, who, having a mowing scythe on his shoulder, saw a large pike in a small brook which he was crossing, and in his eagerness to spear the fish with the handle of the scythe, struck a terrible blow which cut off his own head. Dug was trying to spear Republicans with the handle (Popular Sovereignty,) forget that at the other end was the scythe (the Dred Scott decision), and he had, like the Irishman, decapitated himself. QUINCY.

"The Exiles of Florida."

We received this interesting book from S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street. It was noticed at length some days ago. The following notice from the Boston *Traveller* is a just estimate of the book:

Mr. Giddings, not satisfied with his political labors against slavery, has written this volume for the purpose of throwing light upon one of the strangest chapters in our annals. He writes from official reports, orders, letters, and other documents, and so has constructed a work as accurate as its contents are painful. Nothing can be more repulsive than the spectacle of a mighty nation, which boasts of freedom and progress, warring systematically for the enslavement of a few poor people, who proved their title to the right of freedom by seeking it strenuously, and defending it bravely. Florida is the scandal of our land. Millions of money have been expended on it, and torrents of blood have sunk into its flowery soil; and all to put down men who had committed no offence against either human or divine laws. Strange that such should have been the policy of the country which first became known to Christians on a Palm Sunday! Our government has all along played an ignoble part in the business, and we should be careful how we censure Czars and Kaisers for disregarding popular rights when we find American Presidents trampling on people whose very weakness ought to have been their protection. Mr. Giddings has handled his subject well. Those who may think he has written a series of violent chapters, will find, on examination, that they were mistaken. He is a man of sense and experience, as well as an honest man, and knows that the simple truth is the most effective of all things in a statement, and to that he has confined himself. So far as we have examined his statements, and to the extent of our knowledge, they are correct.

Bertram, Iowa.

This new town on the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railway, eight miles east of Cedar Rapids, we learn is growing finely. It contains one of the best saw-mills in Iowa. It enjoys a fine water power, and a contract for a new flouring mill has been let, and several score of lots have been sold. It is surrounded by a splendid agricultural region, and is one of the towns that is "bound to grow."

British Finances.

The British journals are indulging in congratulations over the fact that the revenue returns for the last year show an actual increase, allowing for the reduction of the income tax, of $1,863,000, and the *Times* hopes that a year or two more of tranquility will enable the government to abolish more of the obnoxious taxes, without diminishing the yearly surplus.

The Farm and Garden.

KENDALL COUNTY FAIR.

[Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
BRISTOL, Kendall Co., Ill., Oct. 14, 1858.

This is the closing day of the Kendall County Fair. It is a gratifying feature in agricultural progress that our County Fairs are so well patronized, and that the exhibitions of farm products and the usual offerings in the several departments have been so well sustained the present year. So far as we have the returns of our county fairs, they lead those of last year both in the show of articles and in the attendance, thus giving us ample proof that our farmers are taking a deep interest in agricultural improvements.

The show of cattle, horses, sheep and swine at this fair was large, more than double that of last year. The cattle number many fine thorough-bred Durhams and their crosses with our native stock. The attempt to introduce the improved Devons is likely to prove a failure, and the Durhams are having it nearly all their own way.

Mules are becoming more common, and the competition was quite spirited. The show of farm products was large, on the whole exceeding that of the Champaign County Fair, more especially in the dairy products. Kendall county is fast becoming a celebrity for good butter. Honey was presented in large quantities, and of superior excellence, as white clover, the favorite food of the honey-bee, is very abundant along the gravelly slopes of the Fox River. The ladies, as usual at the county fairs, make a good display, especially of embroidery, quilts, bed-spreads and comforters. Patch-work quilts are fast going out of date, as the time of young Misses is being more devoted to educational purposes, and as patch-work was only resorted to to keep them out of mischief, it is being abandoned, and the sewing machines will put the last finish to this useless pastime.

Ellsworth & Co., of Noyesville, made a fine display of flowers. Galusha, of Lisbon, and Minkler, of Specie Grove, made up a young forest of apple trees and evergreens, which was the center of attraction. Last evening we visited the nursery of Mr. Minkler, and found it in fine condition. Mr. M. has thirty acres of trees, mostly apple, all of which are large and well grown. The man who buys eastern trees, when he can get such trees as those, at far less cost, is certainly blind to his own interest. Mr. Minkler has a hedge of native thorn which has been turned out several years, and has proved thus far a safe defence against horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The only objection that we can see against it is the liability to destruction by the borer. Mr. M. has one side of his farm fenced with the "Osage" or "Maclura" hedge, now four years old. It is a perfect fence, and ready for turning out. We saw considerable of this kind of hedge in this county, all of which presented a vigorous, healthful growth. No one need hesitate to plant the Osage in this part of the State, if they will do it in a proper manner.

Mr. Thurbur entered a five-acre field of corn for premium, which was estimated, by measuring the products of forty-rods, taken as the average, at one hundred and twenty-four bushels to the acre, of seventy pounds to the bushel. This was the result of deep plowing, manure and thorough culture. This we think pretty good for a bad season.

The plowing match came off early in the day, and created no small excitement. There were eleven entries. Nearly all the plowmen were old farmers, but the trial was not a satisfactory one to us, as nearly all the plowing was too shallow, say about four inches deep. This kind of plowing will not answer and should not be tolerated, and the committee very properly awarded the prize to the one who put his plow eight inches deep. His name we regret to have forgotten.

The address, of course, was to our taste, and was listened to by a large and attentive audience. We left the grounds as the lady equestrians entered the ring. RURAL.

Railway Matters.

MR. MORAN.—This gentlemen has been reelected to the Superintendency of the New York and Erie Railroad, at the old salary of $25,000. Some of the stockholders winced a good deal, but Mr. Moran's friends so magnified his merits in having sold six millions of the Company's bonds at a heavy discount—at the same time signing a contract that he kept on a par—and his quarrel with first rival roads—that the opposition had to yield. It was truly said in the disussions on the subject, that quite as competent a man for the post could be had for $10,000 or 15,000 per annum.

FREIGHTS BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.—At the late Railroad Convention at Niagara Falls, it was voted that the power of determining freight rates from the West to the East, and of making such temporary changes as might be at times deemed necessary, should be vested in the Western lines. This action was unanimous on the part of the representatives of the western lines, but those of eastern lines took no part in it. The Cleveland *Herald* says:

They repeated a farce of appointing three Commissioners, one from Ohio, one from Indiana, and one from Illinois, who shall be clothed with full power to make such changes in the rates of freight from the West to the East as from time to time shall be deemed advisable, thus enabling the railroad routes to compete with the river routes via New Orleans, whenever the high stage of water brings into competition. The rates from the East to the West to be fixed by the Eastern lines. The Eastern lines object to surrendering this power into Western hands, but their protest is met by the declaration that, unless the proposition is assented to, the West will pay no attention to the rates fixed by the East, but will fix rates adopted by the four lines. The plan will undoubtedly be adopted."

THE WABASH VALLEY AND PEORIA ROADS.—The Wabash Valley and Peoria Roads are to be connected by a new link between Logansport, Indiana, and the State boundary in Illinois, 75 miles in length. The builders are relying principally upon local means to accomplish the work. The bonds which they issue for the purchase of iron and equipment will be of short date, to be retired by the earnings of the road, and to this end are made receivable to the extent of one half their monthly settlements with the other roads. The Wabash Valley, Toledo, Ashtabula, and State Line Companies on that side have, on the advice of their stockholders, agreed, *pro rata*, to use $600,000 of their Sovereignty (the entire question) in paying for service done by the road, for their accounts respectively. In addition to this assurance, the bonds secure to a first lien upon the road. The arrangement secures a continuous line of unbroken gauge from Buffalo, New York, to Burlington, Iowa. It has been commenced, in good part, by Mr. A. Boody, of the Wabash Valley.

SOUTH IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.—The Keokuk *Gate City* of the 18th says:

A meeting of Directors and friends of this road was held at Keosauqua on Thursday, to consult upon a plan of proceedings. A good number were present, and a hearty and determined feeling prevailed. It was stated that assurances had been given that the Keokuk and Des Moines Road would bridge the river, and the farmers upon the line of the road in Van Buren would grade and tie the road to the Davis county line. Assurances were also given that the counties of Davis, Appanoose and Wayne would vote swamp lands and corporate subscriptions enough, together with what private subscriptions could be obtained, to furnish the company with a basis of $7,000 per mile. This would enable the company to put the line under contract to the west boundary of Wayne county. They hope to be enabled to do so upon that basis by the 1st of March next. The balance of the line will be contracted as fast as the necessary basis can be obtained.

Gov. Lowe, the President of the road, will visit all the counties along the line, within a short time, and address the people upon the subject. Active efforts will be made by other members and agents of the company, immediately, to forward affairs as fast as possible, and prepare for vigorous the commencement of field work in the spring.

Distinguished Convert to Catholicism.

The literary circles of Germany have been startled by the report that Professor Daumer, of Nuremberg, has joined the Catholic Church. Germany, like England, has witnessed during the present century a considerable number of remarkable conversions to Catholicism, not so much among the clergy of the established Protestant Churches as among the *litterati*. We might quote names as Count Stolberg, Frederick Schlegel, Hurter, Florencourt, and Countess Hahn. But none of these has taken public opinion so much by surprise as that of Professor Daumer. He was a li gelian of the left wing, and was prominent among the writers of his school for his hostility to Christianity, and to that he has now publicly established as a fact that the ancient Christians really offered up human sacrifices, as they were accused by the heathens. Only a few years ago, we read in an account of the literary world that Max Waldau, gave of a visit to Daumer, that Daumer remonstrated with him against the Christian elements in his writings. In 1850 he published, in three volumes, his views on the religion of the future. Since then, nothing has been heard of a change in his views, and his name was identified with an open, uncompromising hostility to Christianity. Judge, then, of the general surprise when it was announced that the disciple of Hegel and Spinoza had embraced the doctrines of Catholicism.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Christian Slaves.

The following figures show the number of slaves at the South who are church members, and the churches they belong to:

Communicants with the Methodist Church South, are.....200,000
Methodist, North, in Virginia and Maryland.....15,000
Episcopal and Free Church Baptists.....15,000
Old School Presbyterians.....10,000
New School Presbyterians, supposed.....6,000
Cumberland Presbyterians.....5,000
Disciples and Christians.....1,000
Other sects, Catholics, &c.....1,000
All other sects combined.....10,000

Total colored membership, South.....80,000

Personal and Political.

It is reported that Glancy Jones' friends are indignant at the alleged offer of the Austrian Mission to him, and treat it as a personal indignity. It seems that his ambition points to the Court of St. James, and it is said he will be pressed for the mission. Mr. Jones should remember the fable of the dog and his shadow. If his Pennsylvania constituents are to be the judges, the Austrian sinecure, with its $9,000 salary and outfit, is quite as much as he deserves.

—The report now is that Gen. Denver has no wish to resume his old post as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but intends to try his fortunes in California, where he fancies there is a sphere more suited to his ambition.

Judge Forker, of Pennsylvania, having resigned in disgust at his overwhelming defeat, the N. Y. *Evening Post* makes the pertinent inquiry if his bosom friend Mr. Buchanan will not resign for the same cogent reason.

—John L. Robinson, U. S. Marshal of Indiana, in a speech at Indianapolis a few nights since, said "the Douglas men might come back to the party if they choose—he didn't mean to shut the door in their faces—but he would give them fair warning that if they came back it must not be with colors flying and drums beating, but in silence, as behited their sin, and take their place in the ranks as privates.

—Capt. Pope, with his artesian well-company, has arrived at Santa Fe, and intends, during the winter, to try his hand at sinking a well at some point on the new road laid out by Capt. Macomb, between Anton Chio and Albuquerque.

—The Postmaster-General complains of general neglect of duty on the part of Postmasters in not cancelling or effectually defacing postage stamps on letters mailed at their offices. From the number of frauds and trouble it occasions this evil has assumed a serious character. The Postmaster-General calls the attention of all Postmasters to these facts, and to the law of Congress on the subject, and suggests that if the evil be not abated it may be necessary to have a more severe law enacted.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of six lectures in Salem, Mass.

—George D. Prentice has accepted invitations to visit New England on a lecturing tour this season.

—Gen. Sir Wm. F. Williams, the hero of Kars, had a public reception at Hamilton, C.W., on Monday.

—On Lord Napier's late visit to New York, he has a steward, a "canny Scot," wandered in the lower part of Broadway, and hearing the seductive sounds of "going, going," in a shop which he was passing, entered, and a watch (apparently gold) was put up. The retainer bid $50 for the galvanized swindle. Discovering his mistake, he threatened the revenge of the law on the mock auctioneers, and they refunded $37, keeping $3 for their commission.

—Some of the Southern Chivalry attempted to charm the ladies at a Fair near Memphis a few days since, by dashing exploits as Knights in a violent imitation of a tournament. The trouble was that at the first charge several of the gallant horsemen were thrown over their horses' heads and badly hurt. One Knight was thrown headlong and sprained and bruised out of condition. He crawled out of the way as he thought, but another Knight was thrown over him, and the first aforesaid gent was run over by the rear horse of No. 2. Such splendid horsemanship was satisfactory. The tournament ended without any further display of Knightly hardihood and grace.

Literary and Miscellaneous.

The *Hamilton County Democrat*, a Douglas organ published at McLeansboro, comes to us with a request for an exchange prefaced by the following handsome notice:

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—The above named sheet comes out daily in the abuse of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, calling him a "Shallow little demagogue" stating that it came from the lips of Henry Clay, we believe this assertion to be false. Clay was too much of a man to use such *brass* against a person of whom he knew to be his superior. And it is a seldom came from his tongue in any such way. Such men as the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE had better remember that one of the greatest, purest, truest and most filthy sheet in the State. It is not fit to go into a respectable family in Southern Illinois, but is just the paper for the "Anti Unionist" "Negro and "nigger worshippers," it just suits them, for negro equality is the leading characteristic of the paper and its editors.

If the Democratic party were to subscribe for and send it to the Republicans in "Egypt" in a short time there would be no party. We would soon see the editors of both these Republicans, owing to the doctrine it advocates. Democrats, Americans and all honest soberthinking men we say beware of and AVOID THE PAPER.

The logic of the last paragraph will attract particular attention.

The *News* has an abiding faith in the millennium, as is evidenced by the motto under its title: "TRUTH THO' CRUSHED SHALL RISE AGAIN—150 IN ADVANCE."

To the citizens of McLeansboro the editor says he "will proclaim your wants and wishes "from the house top and in the streets"—while to the sturdy yeomanry of Hamilton County he argues that "your business constitutes the *chief* "corner stone for the foundation of all other "business. The millions that look to you for "*bread* for *life* will at once learn that it is from "your hands that all their blessings flow." In conclusion he makes bold to assert that his destination is the "Comon Good," and that though he may "commit errors in the *guidance* of the "ship they will be those of the head and not of "the heart."

The *News* is devoted to politics as well as to proclamations on the house tops of McLeansboro—witness the following:

Our politics—for to be neutral in a land of liberty is to be a coward, a fool, or effect—will be *conservatory*. Being convinced of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the great Democratic party for many years, by the success of which measures, the present prosperity of the country, and the glorious future that appears to wait us, we shall labor incessantly and unceasingly for *disseminating the integrity of the Union*. The party that has so long and ably stood the "storms and when waves rough," against whose broad platform political animosity has for years hurled every malignant *missile* that hate could suggest, or malevolence invent, must possess principles of the strongest goodness and justice which gives to the greatest number happiness and prosperity.

Then we say, hurrah for Douglas, French, Fondey, Lecompte and McElvain, the Union and Constitution, and *Popular* Sovereignty.

Those who take Lincoln to be a great man are his *woollie head* associates, who think Fred Douglas second to Jesus Christ, and all the common "niggers" to be equal to the white man. These are the persons who are in favor of violating the laws and placing the poor white man in a degraded position. We speak from what we know.

Journalism in Hamilton County seems to be a precarious occupation. The *News* says:

The Metropolis, Mound City and Cairo papers are now charging two dollars, while *Advertiser* other papers are charging $1.50. There is but two papers published in this part of the State that we are aware of at one dollar per Year The Plain Dealer at Benton, (which office has lately been sold under execution to pay its debts,) we really think was the price we have affixed *are* about in accordance with other papers that are getting a "living support."

But the editor takes courage, and tells his friends:

"*Pick in!*" and show to neighboring cousties that you are not only able, but perfectly willing to support a home paper.

We assure our friends in Lower Egypt that the *Hamilton County News* is one of the most amusing sheets in our glorious Union.

Illness of Theodore Parker.

A Boston correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, writes:

The intelligence of the illness of Theodore Parker will be received with sorrow throughout the country. He has occupied so large a space in the public eye for so many years and maintained it with such vigor, that nobody seemed to anticipate that he would yield to anything. For several weeks he has been sick in bed, and for a much longer time has suffered from a lingering and increasing indisposition. Last Sunday he preached—occupied by Rev. Mr. Higginson, of Worcester, and the next it will be filled by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Lynn. In addition to his weekly sermons he has devised and commenced a course of lectures, written a multitude of review and magazine articles, and done as much miscellaneous work as half a dozen ordinary men. Great apprehensions are felt for his recovery, especially as he has lost several brothers and sisters by consumption, at about his time of life. His peculiar sphere of activity could never be filled again.

A Celestial Collision.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, taking Mr. Hind's calculations as to the position of the Comet on the 21st inst., finds that the planet Venus must have passed through its tail at noon on that day, and he thence conjectures that it must have been an unpleasant circumstance to the inhabitants of the latter, if it be inhabited. The effects of the collision, however, exceedingly have proved very serious, as the substance of the Comet is so exceedingly rare as to admit of stars being seen through its main body.

☞ The Lowell factories were nearly all in a state of suspension last year at this time, and now most of them are working full time.

☞ Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish" is selling rapidly, 15,000 copies having been already disposed of.

The Overland Mail Route to the Pacific.

The Difficulties of the Route—Several Degrees too far South—Large Expenditure of Money to Little Purpose.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1858.

Although the California Land Mail from California came successfully through on the first trip, it is not to be taken for granted that the enterprise is successfully established. In the first place the mail by the route of the 32d parallel and the deserts, accommodates no settlements between the extremes, for there are none; secondly, the time really made is five or six days longer than that made by sea. For when the mail arrives at St. Louis it is still two and a half days from Washington and New York. The schedule time is twenty-five days, and the additional time required to reach with the mail either important centre of intelligence, makes the whole period allowed for each trip twenty-seven and a half days. The pay by contract is $650,000, but the amount of mail matter that can be carried in a post-coach is necessarily limited. The probability is that twenty pounds was brought in the first stage, and when it shall be necessary to send two or three tons of letters and newspapers the bags will be left by the wayside.

As a facility or accommodation for the conveyance of passengers the overland mail by this route will, I think, be found of very little service. How many men, not to speak of women and children, have the physical strength to ride twenty-five continuous days and nights? Of the thousands who might have occasion each year to make the journey, is there one per cent. capable of enduring its fatigues and privations?

There were six passengers who started from San Francisco on the first trip. One only reached St. Louis, within twenty-five days, and that one was Mr. Baily, the agent of the Post Office Department. The others always left at the first shingle roof shed they found on the route.

St. Louis and San Francisco are nearly on the same parallel of latitude. Yet the first seven hundred and forty-four miles from San Francisco by this road is nearly south to Fort Yuma. That distance must be recovered after the mail turns North, this side of the Rio Grande. But suppose only four hundred miles at each end is superfluous Northing and Southing, then 800 miles of travel and transportation are totally lost. But the most fatal objection to the route remains. It is stated in the journal of the first trip. It was urged by myself in frequent communications on this subject last year. Coming southward and eastward from San Francisco, the diary states that at 672 miles from the starting point they made a stage 32 miles "*without water.*" Let it be remembered that this is the most favorable season of the year—cool, mild, and after the autumn rains begin, if they fall at all. Where there is no water there is no grass —no food for man or beast. The next succeeding stage of twenty-two miles was also "without water." I have not before met with any journal of a passage over this *Sahara del muerto* in which water was found within ninety miles of the Colorado. But by a new and circuitous line it seems the *jornada* is reduced to fifty-four miles. From Tucson eastward we have notice of six successive or continuous stages "without water," making together a distance of 199 miles only as Zabars. Fifty miles further westward is another stretch of fifty-two miles "without water"; sixty-six miles are passed and another dead man's march of fifty-six miles presents its dreary waste; a hundred miles further there lies stretched before the traveler a stage of seventy miles without water. By keeping far enough to the southward on the staked plain is avoided and the want of Capt. Pope's artesian wells is not felt.

By the way of Salt Lake the northern deflection from a straight line is four degrees. But there is water all the way, and there will soon be settlements at convenient distances along the whole line. It may be said there is also snow over the whole road during half the year. So there is over every route in the same latitudes east of the Mississippi, yet it never prevented the passage of the mail. There is, however, a contract on this line which promises the best results as soon as proper protection against Indian depredations shall be established. But there is still a much better route than either of these. It leaves the northern route east of Fort Laramie, and crosses the Rocky Mountains by a plateau, not a pass, 100 miles south—east of Salt Lake City. The line should touch at Provo, but would turn Salt Lake, in its progress to the Pacific, to the south. Capt. Hooper crossed this plateau in the winter or early spring of 1858, and found scarcely any snow, while the passes north and south were reported blocked up. The ascent and descent in the passage of the mountains are so gradual that it is not easy to perceive when the dividing ridge has been crossed. I have little doubt that this route will be adopted for the Central Railroad.

Although there appears to be little occasion for any through overland mail line, since it is certain that none could be established which could compete either in speed or comfort with the sea lines, yet if money must be squandered on such enterprises as carrying empty mail bags in post coaches, the route by the Salt Lake should be made on the direct middle route along the 38th parallel, via Albuquerque and Zuni, and the roads explored and opened by Stigreaves, Whipple & Beale.

The $600,000 per annum for a year or two is gone, and nothing can be taken to resist appeals that will be immediately made to Congress to waste a corresponding sum, say sixty millions, on a railroad upon the same line.

Cruel Treatment of Seamen—The Case of Surgeon Sherman.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 16.

It was mentioned that Dr. W. Sherman, Surgeon United States Navy, had appealed to Secretary Toucey from the decision of the Court martial dismissing him from the African squadron. To understand more clearly the whole offence, I have procured a copy of his letter to Commodore Conover:

U. S. SHIP DALE, PORTO PRAYA, July 29, 1858.

SIR: It becomes my duty, as the Surgeon of this ship, and from motives of humanity, to report to you a case of punishment, which had very nearly resulted fatally, on board this ship to-day.

Wallace Halsted, O. S., was placed in confinement in one of the ship's cells (commonly called "sweat-boxes") at about ten in the morning with his hands in irons behind him, and kept without food or water until after four o'clock this afternoon, when the medical officers were hurriedly called to him. Upon opening the door of the box, the man fell forward on his face in an almost dying condition, and for a time his state was deemed alarming and distressing; but by prompt removal to the fresh air, and other treatment, he recovered sufficiently to be out of immediate danger.

To understand fully the severity of the punishment, it is necessary to state that the man had already been engaged with the ship's company in exercising sails, before commencement that the day was one of the warmest we had at this place; that the cells are close by the ship's galley, which, of course, much increases the temperature; indeed, I found by experiment, on this occurrence, that the thermometer stood at 98°, although the fires at that time, 4¼ P. M., were nearly out. That the air, besides being very close, is also rendered much more noxious by the smoke and vapors issuing from the galley, and that the size of the cells alone is sufficient, under any circumstances, to render confinement in them, for any time, dangerous, or at any rate injurious, to the health of the confined. The dimensions of the cells, four in number, are: In height, 6 feet 7 inches; in width, 17½ inches; in depth, of the deepest 15 inches, of the more shallow 12 inches.

I have spoken of the probable injury which might result from confinement in such cells; but as I do not make representations or remonstrances, except upon the strongest grounds, I determined to wait until such were afforded me, and this case affords grounds strong as anything but death itself. It has been the former practice in this ship to keep the men in ten or twelve hours, without food or drink—in at least one case for thirteen hours. The men have been deterred from appealing to medical aid by the threat, that if released by such interposition, they would be, on leaving the Surgeon's care, again confined for as long a time as was originally intended, without regard to the confinement already suffered previous to release by the Surgeon's advice.

I submit respectfully to you, the highest officer of the United States here present, the foregoing statement, and have to reiterate most earnestly my conviction, professional and personal, that such punishments are cruel and inhuman, and not contemplated by the law.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. SHERMAN, P. A. Surgeon.

To Flag Officer T. A. Conover, Commanding United States Squadron, West Coast of Africa.

The communication was sent through the commanding officer, (McBlair,) the party responsible for the matters reported, with a written request that he should forward it to the Commodore. The only answer received were the charges preferred by the Commodore at the instance of of Commander McBlair against Dr. Sherman, as follows:

1. Treating his superior officer with contempt.
2. Scandalous conduct; and
3. Neglect of duty.

On these charges he was tried by a Court consisting entirely of sea officers, found guilty, and dismissed from the squadron. The Court held that the report should have been made to Commander McBlair himself. I understand the attorney-General Black has taken the matter in hand, Dr. S. being a Pennsylvanian. It is announced that he will be ordered back to the Dale.

General Intelligence.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENTS OF THE BALTIMORE YOUTH.—Yesterday afternoon, while a young named William Cord, about 18 years of age, was returning from Mr. Vinigar's, on the Philadelphia road, on his way to his father's, he was stopped near the eastern fence of Patterson's Park by a party of five lads, the oldest about 16 years of age, who asked him to let them shoot at a mark with a double-barreled gun. He being frightened, gave his consent, when one of the party leveled the gun and shot him through the hand which was resting on the fence. The weapon was loaded with one ball of which passed through the palm of his right hand, severing the artery and caused a considerable loss of blood, while another ball passed through the index finger and shattered the bone. Sergeant Carbock hearing the report of the gun, hurried to the spot and conveyed the boy to the office of Dr. Dorsette, who took a piece of the bone out and dressed the wound, after which he was taken to his father's house. Policemen proceeded in search of the guilty parties, who, however, escaped, though pursued for several miles on the road leading to Patapsco Neck, where they concealed themselves in a marsh.—*Baltimore American.*

A FAMOUS HOUSE.—The old round-topped house in Victoria, Texas, has been

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW,
51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all legal business, and, in connection with their extensive Patent Agency in Washington and London, Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, Reissues, Caveats, Claims, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, Appeals, and all other business connected with patents; and have had for many years. Models and Engravings can be furnished if desired. They feel confident, from their experience and facilities, that they will be able to satisfy all parties who may favor them with their business, and will guarantee charges to be reasonable. Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. ☞ All letters must be addressed, and fees remitted or any business transacted, to BOND & COATSWORTH, 51 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
L. L. BOND. [y11-1y-n231]

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is one of the greatest strength and purest antidotes extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is, perhaps, no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, resplendent, and purifies the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and, at the same time, valuable specifics in the medicinal world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities as a sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical.
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oct2 2w

A Rare Chance for Employment.—Persons requiring a light, agreeable, and respectable employment, by which they can realize from $10 to $20 per week, will ascertain full particulars by addressing HUTCHINS & CO., 105 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answer. oct21 1m10-1m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure, by sending their name and one stamp (to pay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. se14-3m14w-n294

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Billious Disease. Hundreds of cases of Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 97 Lake street, Chicago.
This medicine is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a decided natural tonic, well adapted to restore the healthful action of the Liver and Stomach, when the functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.
Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the Liver and other organs implicated, on which the chills and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," (particularly in cases where Fever, Ague, or Billious Fever has been of long standing,) which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.
Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Piles.—Dr. O. Phillips BROWN, The Great Curer of Consumption, who for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that he was a burden to himself and to his friends, and he was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child, while in a trance, has cured, everybody that has taken it—never having failed once. It is equally as safe in cases of Piles as Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this ☞ prescription to any person who is afflicted with either of the above complaints, on receipt of one dollar to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, aug5-26t-2ow No. 31 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 119 Randolph street. jn14

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from pure Juniper Berry, under the supervision of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with spirituous of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it a Cordial, Tonic and Diuretic of unrivalled excellence. The purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.
☞ For sale in quarter-cask packages, by the importers, WHITING & CO.
se24-1m 93 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. Wilcox's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, in a letter addressed to Messrs. Fay & Co., of Davis, Ind. dated June 18th, 1858, says:—"During the last twenty years I have made use of a great variety of medicines prescribed by Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians, but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, and I can confidently and conscientiously recommend them to others who are similarly affected." This sovereign remedy is for sale by J. R. Reed & Co., Sargent & Bailey, Penton & Co., Cole Bros., Franks, Ball & Co., E. L. Ward, Harris & Co., Tharer & Fite, H. P. Smith & Co., and L. P. Hinner'on, Fahnestock & Davis. au1-y-n309

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demands of his patrons in the city, DR. J. READ, 63 Clark street, is necessitated to defer his visit to New Orleans, and will remain in Chicago until further notice. Himself and partner, Dr. J. Read, Jr., may be consulted daily (except Saturdays and Mondays) at their office, 63 Clark street, Hoyt's Block, Lower Rooms. Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases, treated in a manner No. 100 Sta'e street, corner of Madison, Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
☞ Consultations free. au11-1m31-d

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kinsley, Noyes, and Ohio.
H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
81 .... South Water Street, ... 81.
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND REDTIFYING COAL.
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. au31-ly-n329

WHITING & CO, 193 RANDOLPH STREET,
OFFERS AT SALE FROM
STORE OF U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Country orders solicited. Je24-y285-ly.
OLD BOURBON WHISKEY FOR SALE. 100 barrels of choice old Bourbon Whisky from the celebrated Crower Distillery, three and five years old, and warranted genuine.
D. HOWARD SMITH & CO.
oct5 10 1m South Water street.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Manufacturers, importers and Dealers in
Saddlery Hardware
BENT STOCK,
COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles,
Varnishes,
Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.
P. HAYDEN, New York
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

W. R. TURNER, S. SIDWAY
TURNER & SIDWAY,
Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in
Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,
BRIDLE FRONTS
Pad Hombres, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, &c. &c.
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:
336.....RANDOLPH-ST.....338
Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.
au11-1y-n331

REMOVAL.
A. G. BURLEY & CO.,
Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their
RETAIL
CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE
TO
NO. 46....LAKE STREET.....NO. 46
(Between Wabash avenue and State street.)
Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them. se11-3m-n260

Sextons and Undertakers
NO. 82 LA SALLE STREET.
HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY style and finish, Wood, Lead and Fine Coffins; also Rosewood and Mahogany Metallic and Cloth Cases, and large assortment of Shrouding for Funerals, and may be found at all times at the above place. Prompt attendance to the business at all hours.
Keep also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.
WRIGHT & McCLEAR.

Educational.

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 112 and 112½ Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—Will re-open on the 20th of September next.
TERMS (INCLUDING):
Collegiate Department, per term.....$25.00
Intermediate " " 18.00
Primary " " 12.00
For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the institution, or at Geo. A. Clarke' Book Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago. oct18 1y-01-im

A. LA BOMBARDE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, begs leave to inform the public that he will resume his instructions of private pupils or classes in the French Language, from the first of November next.
Apply at Dearborn Seminary, from 9 to 4 o'clock P. M.
He will also form an evening class for young men at his room No. 45 Portland Block. Apply from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M. oct5 1m8 2w*

LIND UNIVERSITY.
THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of Lind University will be opened for the reception of Students on the 25th day of November next. The Preparatory has been placed in charge of the Institution SAMUEL P. SILLIMAN, A. M., a graduate of Amherst College, a highly accomplished scholar and an experienced teacher. The best instruction will be given in the English branches, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Latin, and in the Latin and Greek Languages. The rates of tuition and room rent will be as low as at similar institutions, and board may be had near the Academy building on reasonable terms. The edifice for the school now in course of erection, will afford satisfactory accommodations to the pupils.
Ladies of the years of age, and young men, will be received on application to the Committee on Instruction, at the Academy building, or to the Secretary of the Board at Waukegan, Ill., until the opening of the school, and after that time at Lind University, Ill., where the Institution is located. Circulars, giving terms, studies, times of vacation, etc., will be sent to all persons who may desire them.
E. W. PATTERSON, } Committee.
H. W. THOMPSON, }
se26-1m n302

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858.
Entrance No. 36 Rollins Place.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
E. W. BEUCK, A. M., Principal.
Address box 3864.

BOYS'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT term will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 115 Monroe street, corner of Wells. Application for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. The number of those admitted to pursue will be limited by the ten there. se9

Garden City Institute,
NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., NEAR STATE.
THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 00 to $12 00. The Female Department is separate, and the number of pupils in that department limited to twenty-five.
For further particulars apply at the school-room from 9 to 10 A. M. to
au26-2m H. O. SNOW, Principal.

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male, having different school hours, and a separate house, &c. &c. For further particulars see circulars at Keen's and Clarke's bookstores, or call at the house, at the school-room, to O. T. SNOW, Principal.
au31-2m-n315

THE YORNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL,
63.....EDINA PLACE.....63
The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the MISSES STAVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. se11-1y-42

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, KORLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be collected by BURLEY, MORSE & CO., at their office No. 9 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago, Aug. 31, 1858.

Copartnership Notice.
BURLEY, MORSE & CO.—The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the above style.
Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water sts.
GEO. A. MORSE, GEO. H. LOOMIS.
ALBERT MORSE,
Chicago, August 31, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad
GRAIN ELEVATORS.
THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above establishments, will continue the business in the same name. Will give his personal and undivided attention to all matters connected with the same, and hopes by merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.
au31-2m-n443-2m SAM'L HOWE.

Sewing Machines.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE—THE LATEST patent out—no infringement, but an improvement on all other
SEWING MACHINES.
(Pratt's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Finale and Double Thread Shuttle Sewing Machines will do all the work of our other family machines and equally well. They will stitch, hem, fell and gather, and be so simple that the work can be taken out, or so it cannot. There is no threading the shuttle, and it throws no chaff. They are the simplest and most elegant in shape in use. They are light running, and will not get out of order. Ladies consolidated by one-half than any other machine; there are no springs in it, and are so simple a child can run it. Will sew with a fine silk or the coarsest cotton or yarn. Every machine warranted. Satisfactory reference given if desired.
The price comes within the reach of all. The common T crank machine. The silver plated, beautifully decorated, $30—all complete.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Communications answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. Address, (post paid,)
WORTH GRIFFIN, Lake Geneva, Walworth co., Wis.
Or to GRIFFIN & CO., Local Agents,
au26-13w 3m* Box 3864, P. O. Chicago, Ill.

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST
Will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Embroider in the most perfect and beautiful kind of Grover, even Leather. And especially adapted for Family Use.
Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to run the machine.
Complete printed instructions will be sent with every machine. All kinds of needles, silk and twist, always on hand. Each machine will receive prompt answers with a sample of work.
N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address HIRAM CLARK, Sole Agent for Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 98 Lake st., on the third floor. Call and see a number of specimens for sale. I give onto the names of a few, who are among the first families here.
We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased Raymond's Latest Improved Double Thread Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of cloth, from fine muslin to heavy cloth, take pleasure in recommending it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

S. F. Wheeler,	Mrs. Watson V. Otis,
Mrs. Dr. Brown,	Mrs. H. Ogden,
Mrs. D. F. Graves,	Mrs. W. J. Gurney,
Mrs. S. A. Barrows,	Mrs. M. D. Downs,
Mrs. Dr. Hamilton,	Mrs. M. Bush,
Mrs. Frederick Ricords,	se4-1y-dw-n260

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. Ruffles can be put on stockings over all clasps and seams, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be glad to show any one at our rooms. Sewing Machines No. 100 State street, corner Madison, Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
☞ Consultations free. se9

Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WILL GATHER TUCK, STITCH AND hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. Ruffles can be put on stockings over all clasps and seams, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be glad to show any one at our rooms. Sewing Machines No. 100 State street, corner Madison, Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
☞ Consultations free. se9

To Lumber Dealers.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR RENT 80 feet of Dock on the South Branch of the Chicago river. There is a side track of a railroad upon the lots which connects with all the principal roads in the city.
TERMS—Per foot front 62 per year.
—Dockage, per ft., 12½ cents.
For further particulars apply to
DR. BRAINARD,
No. 6 Clark st.
This property is as conveniently situated for Storing or Transshipping as any in the city.
For further particulars apply to
au26-2m Between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND others in want of dry Lumber.
We have half a million of sound dry lumber, well cured from 1 to 4 years stock, which we want to sell in the next sixty days. Can be piled with persons purchasing, or will consider making of it and 1st class Shingles. Address HANSCOM & BOOTH, South Clark st.—near Liberty.
oct16-6t-1m

SHALER'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER, the Greatest Domestic Improvement of the Age! Wholesale and retail.
A. G. SWAN,
69 Lake street.
☞ Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. oct15

Lumber, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
GANG SAWED SAGINAW LUMBER
—ALSO—
Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets
AND
DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yards,—South Clark Street.
(Adjoining Railroad Bridge.)
Occupying the yards both North and South of the joint track of the Illinois Central; Galena and Chicago Union Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping lumber into the country by Canal or upon
Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,
Saving to the Purchaser
All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage
Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.
HENRY HOWLAND.
au14-27t-2ts HENRY DOTY.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.
CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS,
Chicago.
Our arrangements are such as to insure to all time a full supply of the best qualities of
CLEAR LUMBER,
Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.
☞ FLOORING.
Of Norway and White Pine, in any grade and length to compare with any in this market. We invite the cash and wholesale trade to call and examine our stock, prices and facilities for filling orders and contracts.
au4-1y-n254

To Lumber Dealers.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR RENT the Lumber Yard on the north side of the Chicago river. There is a side track of a railroad upon the lots which connects with all the principal roads in the city.
TERMS—Per foot front 62 per year.
—Dockage, per ft., 12½ cents.
For further particulars apply to
DR. BRAINARD,
No. 6 Clark st.
This property is as conveniently situated for Storing or Transshipping as any in the city.
For further particulars apply to
au26-2m Between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND others in want of dry Lumber.
We have half a million of sound dry lumber, well cured from 1 to 4 years stock, which we want to sell in the next sixty days. Can be piled with persons purchasing, or will consider making of it and 1st class Shingles. Address HANSCOM & BOOTH, South Clark st.—near Liberty.
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SHALER'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER, the Greatest Domestic Improvement of the Age! Wholesale and retail.
A. G. SWAN,
69 Lake street.
☞ Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. oct15

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly
BY
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.
Office 43 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank.
PROPRIETORS.
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
BARTON W. STRAND, ALFRED COWLES.
Terms of the Press and Tribune.
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year.....$8.00
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Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year.....6.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, 6 months.....3.00
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Weekly, single subscribers.....2.00
" 2 copies.....3.00
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" 4 copies.....5.00
" 10 copies to one address.....18.00
And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.
☞ There will be no deviation from these rates.
☞ Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk. Address
PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.,
Chicago, Illinois.

THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO'S
Great Job Printing Establishment
The *Press and Tribune* JOB OFFICE is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has more Steam Presses and Machinery; more Printing Materials and more Skillful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.
The proprietors are prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of BOOK, JOB, LETTER PRESS and FANCY PRINTING, in the *BEST MANNER* at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
Particular attention given to the printing of

Business Cards,	Posters,
Visiting Cards,	Programmes,
Ball Tickets,	Pamphlets,
Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

PRINTING IN COLORS
In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.
An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.
☞ Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.
Fifty and Fifteen.
With gradual gleam the day was dawning,
Robin Redbreast piped his lay.
When smote the sunbeam gaily on him
His fifty I espied.
The high-topped chaise and old gray pony
Stood waiting in the lane;
Jolly my father swayed the whip-lash,
I hobbled after in the rear.
The stars went softly back to heaven.
The night-fogs rolled away,
And rims of gold and crowns of crimson
Along the hill-tops lay.
That morn, the fields, they surely never
So fair an aspect wore;
And never was the upland
Such perfume rose before.
O'er hills and low romantic valleys
And rivers by roads through,
I sang my simplest songs, familiar,
That he might sing them too.
Our souls lay open to all pleasure,—
No shadow came between;
Two children, busy with their leisure,—
He fifty, I fifteen.
As on my couch in languor, lonely,
I wake to-night once more,
Comes back with strangely sweet remembrance
That far-removed time.
The slow-paced years have brought and changes
That then I could not see;
And now, o'ea-h m'years are fifty,
And his, in heaven, fifteen.

A "Clerical Error" Corrected—an Affecting Story—and a Fact.
While the horrors of the siege of Lucknow were detailed in all the newspapers, and Dion Boucicault's "Jessie Brown" was all the rage in one of our New York theatres, an eminent clergyman of Connecticut, having written, in spite of his calling, that thrilling performance, went home to his rural parish before he had fully got rid of the inspiration of the tragic muse.
He thought the *morale* of the play was too good to be lost, and so, in concluding the morning exhortation of the concluding Sabbath he employed the myth of Jessie Brown as an illustration of the mysterious ways wherein Providence often brings most unexpected aid in the darkest hours of human fate. He told the tale graphically. He gave a most pathetic narrative of the successive reverses which reduced the little garrison to the last extremities, and eulogized in glowing terms the valor of the noble Highland lassie, patience of the woman. He told how the last crust was dispensed with, and how hope and courage yielded to exhaustion and despair. But as he came to speak of the inspired utterances of that maid-servant of God who translated the earliest echoes of the piproch and slogan of the Highland regiments into messages of life and protection, his tremulous accents could no longer fully tell the story; he faltered forth, I shall not venture to describe the emotions of that hour—that agonized delight and glad revulsion of feeling which thrilled the hearts of those helpless woman and tender babes as they beheld her eagerly listening for the coming pibroch, which heard at last her frantic and exulting cry, "Dinna ye hear it noo? dinna ye hear it noo?—*the slobroch! the slobrach!*" and relapsed into, pulpit, overcome by his emotions.
The overwrought attention of the hearers, which, up to this point, had kept pace with the eloquence of the preacher, gave way to the ludicrousness of this blunder, and instead of beholding them dissolved in sympathetic tears, the Doctor was confounded to observe the irresistible titter spreading through the house; and it was only upon inquiry of the Deacons, after meeting was out, that he learned he had ridiculously blended the pibrock and slogan; and he has ever since forbid the fun as much as anybody else. However, he determined to set matters right in the afternoon, and convince the people his error was "merely clerical." He did so, in the following words: "If did not understand, my friends, why you laughed at my version of Jessie Brown's terrible experience, 'till Deacon informed me. I said that when the Scottish maiden heard the Highland regiments marching to the relief of their besieged city, she characterized their wild music as that of the *slobroch!* the *slobrach!* This was manifestly incorrect. I should have said the *pigan l'pigan!*" *N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Good Peach Crop in Ohio.
One of the Brothers Loughry, from Adams Co., called on us the past week, and in answer to our inquiries about their success in fruit growing, he told us that their peach crop the present season amounted to thirty-five hundred bushels; which brought them in the Cincinnati market an average of three dollars per bushel, or an aggregate of over $10,000. Deducting the expense of gathering and marketing, the net product was $9,000. This crop was from an orchard of only ten acres, with the exception of about one-eighth of the amount from a second orchard, just commencing to bear. Mr. L. stated that on their grounds the peach crop had failed only four times in the past 10 years. Such an instance of success is well worthy of being published, for the benefit of general failure; and is calculated to inspire other fruit growers with the hope that like good fortune may yet be theirs.
Mr. L. was on a visit to the Columbus Nursery, for the purpose of engaging fruit trees for starting a son in the business, upon a farm in Pickaway Co. He intends planting pears largely, with peaches, for market purposes, believing, as we also do, that with a judicious selection of varieties, and proper culture, the pear crop will be found more reliable, and in the long run as profitable as the peach.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

What it is to "Run for Congress."
Gen. James Ashley, Congress-man elect from the Fifth Ohio District, made a speech at Toledo a few nights ago, in which he said:
"I have labored as I never labored before in my life—although I am known as a worker. Entering the contest in a district comprising ten counties, the largest in the State, and with a majority of three hundred against us, I have successfully combated a certain vote which I believe unacquainted in point of labor in this or any other State, making, as I have, inside of sixty working days, ninety-nine speeches, averaging in length two and a half hours each, and traveling in buggies, on horse-back and on foot over fourteen hundred miles, to say nothing of trips by railroad.

A Forest in a Lake.—Great Salt Pond, near White Sulphur Springs, derives its name from the fact that, some years ago, the inhabitants used to place salt in the valley where the pond now exists, to attract deer and cattle. There was a spring which rose in this valley, and after flowing a short distances above ground, descended into mother earth. To this spring the animals came to drink. From their trampling, or some other cause, its passage into the earth was closed. The valley by degrees filled with water, which finding no outlet, to escape on account of the mountains, submerged the forest. It now covers a space from 300 to 400 yards across, and reaches a depth of 80 or 90 feet. The water is so clear that you can see the submerged forest. It presents a most singular appearance. Upon looking down, on a still day, you might imagine you saw a city of dead giants before you, so fantastic are the shapes assumed by the trees.

Death of Felix Fourett.—E. Felice Foresti, the well known Italian exile, and patriotic co-sufferer with Silvio Pellico, in the dungeons of Austria, where he spent twenty years of his life, and who received from the President an appointment acceptable to all parties, that of Consul to Genoa, died recently in that port. More than five thousand persons are said to have been present at his funeral, among whom were the officers and crew of the United States frigate Wabash. It is intended by his fellow countrymen to open a subscription for the erection of a marble monument to the deceased.

News from the Northwest—Progress of the Canadian Explorers.
(From La Courrier du Canada.)
From private letters and a conversation with Mr De Salaberry, who took part in the Red River exploring expedition, we are enabled to give our readers news of the territories designated by our missionaries and voyageurs as the "Northwest." Let us first say that our provincial explorers have reached the Saskatchewan, by the way of the river and portages, and being returned to the colony of Assiniboin, they have commenced the track of a road which will unite this establishment to the neighboring Canadian settlements on Lakes Superior and Huron. This track is not yet completed. The party has now reached the neighborhood of Fond du Lac, and has despatched Mr. De Salaberry to settle some affairs directly connected with the exploration. The war made by the Sioux "*de bon large*," as the interior of the vast prairies has been so well called, against the Sauteux and the half-breeds (whom they, however, hold in great dread,) still continues. An American innkeeper from St. Boniface was killed in the month of August by the Sioux, who carried away twenty horses belonging to a caravan returning from St. Paul through the prairies. Another company, which reached St. Boniface, and was accompanied by two missionary priests, was also attacked by the Sioux, who killed two men; the good missionaries and their other companions, however, managed to escape from these barbarians, who ordinarily attack the Canadian half-breeds by surprise, and never otherwise. Mr. De Salaberry informs us that he would not be surprised to see the half-breeds set on foot a war party to beat back the Sioux, who are overrunning the prairies in the neighborhood of the settlements. However, the letters from which we derive our information, spoke of the conclusion of peace for the month of September. The Sauteux have also sent about going to Washington, to treat for a cession of territory with the American government. These savages, who must not be confounded with the Sioux, are said to absolutely carry off the missionary from Pembina, our compatriot M. Belcourt, to be their interpreter and adviser on that occasion. If M. Belcourt be able to comply with their wishes, we shall have the pleasure of seeing him visit the Canada he does not forget. M. Belcourt has now a priest with him, a French missionary. The superior of the convent at Pembina, Sister St. Francois Xavier, who returned to her convent after a harassing voyage to Canada, arrived half dead at Pembina at the end of August. Half a day's journey from her asylum, her carriage broke down, which frightened the horse who drew it; the wheel of the carriage passed over the body of the good sister, who was taken up nearly dead, and with great difficulty brought to Pembina, where she was speedily recovering at the last dates.

Extempore Baby.—Parisian sympathy is very much interested just now, in the accounts given in the growth and accomplishments of a child found asleep in his cradle at the sacking of Sebastopol. The French soldier who first came upon the little unconscious creature, took him carefully in his arms to bear him to a place of safety, intending to fully adopt and rear him as his own. But an English officer, a man of wealth and high social position, chanced to meet him with the babe impressed to his bosom, and on inquiring into it offered to buy his prize. Upon consideration of the matter the soldier of the little "enemy" would be, with the rank and means of his proposed step father, the soldier agreed giving up the boy and receiving one pound as the price. Delighted with his bargain the officer took him to England, and, though a bachelor, he had him properly cared for by his wealthy relatives. He is, at present, daily seen mounted on his little pony, and riding in Hyde Park with his aunt and cousins, the most petted, spoiled and most promising lads in all

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATEST ARRIVALS FROM THE MINES.

FINE SPECIMENS OF GOLD.

(From the Leavenworth Journal, 18th.)

We learn that Mr. Phillip Pears, a gentleman who had been in the Rocky Mountains for the last four years, has just arrived in that city, direct from the Pike's Peak mines, bringing with him fine specimens of gold, obtained in the diggings. Mr. Pears corroborates the statements we have heretofore published, and brings with him incontestable evidence of the "precious metal" in that region.

The richest "diggings" yet discovered are on the South Platte, about three miles above Cherry Creek. The surface of the country at this point is rolling prairie.

The miners informed Mr. Pears that they were making from three to four dollars per day. They were not, however, devoting much attention to mining, but were preparing for winter. It was the intention of a portion of them to return into the valley, some sixty miles below the mines, and remain there till spring. They were generally very well provided.

Snow had fallen on the mountains before Mr. Pears left.

The miners are sanguine that the mines will pay. It is believed that they are as rich as the California mines.

The gold in the possession of our informant is very fine—twenty-two carats, we should think, and his experience in the California mines, and familiarity with the production, justifies the conclusion.

Quite a large number of emigrants were met on the way, destined for the gold region. Mr. Pears thinks it is best to let the mines alone for future there, but expresses entire confidence in the mines.

The Execution of Ira Stout.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 24.—At fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock the procession, headed by Deputy Sheriff Warner, reached the jail. The military were drawn up in line so as to open a passage to the jail. As soon as they had arrived and taken the places assigned them by the officers, the prisoner was brought down from his room to the gallows. He was supported by Deputy Sheriffs Field and Merrill, and followed by the spiritual advisers, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Cutting and Boardman, and others. The prisoner was arrayed in a suit of black, and wore on his head a white cap. His step was tolerably firm, considering the fact that he had a spell of fainting about noon.

On reaching the gallows he took a seat, while Deputy Sheriff Warner read the death warrant in a distinct and forcible manner. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Warner told the prisoner that the law had arrived at the death warrant into execution, and that if he had anything to say he had now an opportunity. Stout rose, but first, however, sat down in a clear, loud voice, said: "Gentlemen, I am of the opinion that there has been considerable vindictiveness in this matter, and where there is vindictiveness in is difficult to speak. I have left my oracle, which contains the expression of my feelings as a dying man, and that contains all I have to say."

Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss then, standing at the prisoner's right, said he would read the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, at the request of the prisoner, and he read it, the prisoner meanwhile seated with his head supported by his right hand. At the conclusion of the reading of the Scriptures, Mr. Hotchkiss said he would address the Throne of Grace, hoping that the prisoner would find strength to follow in a short prayer. Mr. H. then made an impressive prayer, which interested the audience if it did not the prisoner. The prayer concluded, Mr. H. conversed a moment or two with Stout, and then said that he desired him to say that he did not feel strength to pray, but heartily adopted the whole prayer he had just heard.

The Deputy Sheriff, officers and friends then shook hands with the prisoner, and Deputy Sheriff Warner put the rope about his neck and drew the cap over his face.

While the officers were pinioning his arms, Stout stood quite erect, and remained in that attitude to the last. He was quite firm in his demeanor, and gave the same complacent smile to all in bidding adieu that he gave to all, when conversing, since his arrest.

All being in readiness, and the spectators standing in breathless silence, at 20 minutes past 3 o'clock Sheriff Bowman pulled the fatal line and Ira Stout was suspended three feet from the floor. Not a sound was heard in any direction, save the heavy fall of the weight which did the fatal work.

The death of the ill fated man was not as sudden as could be desired. His struggles for eight or ten minutes were severe, and caused the spectators to run away in disgust. His neck was, probably, not dislocated and he died by the slow process of strangulation. Doctors Hall, Avery, James and Miller stood near, and in eight minutes after the drop fell they said his pulse was as full as in life. At the end of half an hour his body was cut down and placed in the coffin preparatory to being taken to the residence of his mother on Exchange street.

Execution of a Woman.

DANVILLE, Pa., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Scriggs was executed to-day for the murder of her husband. Clark, her paramour, was executed some time since. She protested her innocence on the scaffold, and left her character as the only thing for which regret she had was that she had left behind her two orphan children.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—The Salt Lake mail, with dates to Sept. 25th, reached St. Joseph on the 16th inst.

Sixty trains had passed Fort Bridger up to the 23d. Twenty were on the road from that point and eight more at the north crossing of the Platte.

Snow was encountered at Fort Laramie.

Two companies of cavalry, returning via Pike's Peak, were passed on Big Blue.

Judge Eckles was met at Big Sandy by Col. Wilson, and was in the morning finely.

Indians numerous, but peaceable.

It was thought that several trains would be overtaken by snow in the mountains, and much suffering was anticipated.

Business was very brisk, and trains were constantly arriving from California with goods and provisions.

Good feeling existed between the Mormons and Gentiles. The former speak in high terms of Gov. Cumming.

Gen. Johnson's command consists of seven or eight thousand men, troops, employees, etc., all of whom, consolidated into one grand encampment, were living together during the winter. Also about 4,000 at Fort Bridger, under Col. Cumbery.

Col. Morrison, of the 7th Infantry, had arrived at Camp Floyd.

Further from the Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 20—Via Booneville, Oct. 23.—A portion of the Lawrence Company has returned from the mines. Some have been hanging news to Sept. 20th. Their accounts fully corroborate the existence of gold all along the South Platte—they having prospected every where with fair success. Many of the miners were seeking winter quarters at Bent's and St. Vrain's Forts.

The returned party design mustering at Lawrence, where they were tendered a public reception, and to return to the mines in the spring with a large outfit. Numbers continue to leave here with the intention of wintering along the road.

Maj. Sibley arrived yesterday from Utah, accompanied by Lieut. Bell, who was lost from his detachment in the Cheyenne country.

Lieut. Cunningham, with a detachment of Infantry left yesterday for the Pawnee nation to superintend the payment of the annuities of that tribe.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Washington to the *Herald* says that Gen. Walker and Mr. Soulé are now engaged in forming emigrants from this country to Nicaragua. Societies on the plan of the New England Emigrant Societies have been formed in the South, and several bodies of emigrants will depart early in November.

The *Tribune* correspondence says the Administration has not definitely settled on any tariff policy. Secretary Cobb resists the principle of protection, but efforts are making on a compromise to this effect: "Congress to pass a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to raise the duties on certain specific schedules as may be determined on, provided the tariff of '57 shall not afford sufficient revenue within two years."

Railroad News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Mr. Moran has been unanimously re-elected President of the Erie road.

The Illinois Central railroad has resumed payment in full. The assignment was lifted to-day.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—There were only 16 deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 41.

Advance in Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Pennsylvania 5's have advanced 5 per cent. Sales at 95 is still bid for large lots.

At the Old Stand, 23 Lasalle Street.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF H. G. HANKE & CO. having dissolved, I beg leave to announce to my customers and the public generally, that I shall still continue to do business at the old stand.

Having engaged competent men I am prepared to do all kinds of

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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The money market remains entirely quiet. Quotations remain unchanged, viz: Banks discounts 10 per cent., Exchange 1 per cent., Gold 1@1¼ per cent. premium. Street brokers rates 1½@2 per cent. premium.

The St. Louis *Evening News* of the 21st says:

We learn that there are in circulation counterfeits of the most dangerous character, which persons in this community would do well to look after. They are bills of the (broken) *Agricultural Bank* of Tennessee, altered, so as greatly to resemble the bills of the *Agricultural Bank* of Illinois.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday morning has the following:

Since our last Review money has been gradually becoming scarcer. A good deal has gone to the country with which to buy Hogs—but yet only a margin, enough to secure contracting. But the great staples of Missouri, Hemp and Tobacco, and the Tobacco of Iowa, in addition to Hogs, grain and other produce, at this season of the year call out the capital of our banks. Another cause of scarcity of money, particularly of currency, is the continued retirement of the circulation of the State Banks, owing to the drawn of brokers upon them for the specie. These Banks are allowed by their charter to issue $3.50 this year, and $5 next, for every dollar of capital paid in; yet it will be seen by their statements that not over 50c on the dollar is now issued by them. The demand, however, for money, by legitimate parties, or on good securities, is unusually light for the season, and the prospect is that it will not be much better before November, when the active season of hog buying commences.

Money continues very abundant in New York. The *Times* of the 20th, says:

The Money transactions to-day are at the previously quoted low rates of interest, both on short bills and at call. The bill brokers have a moderate offering of long date paper, but bankers are limiting sales within the terms made at Bank, 5@7 per cent., according to classification. The Stock Brokers are getting money on approved collateral at 5@6 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.—There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but transactions in grain were limited. The Flour market was more active, and prices were firmer. About 1,800 bbls were sold at $4.50@5.50 for medium to choice White Winter; $5@5.50 for common to medium Extra; $5.50@6 for medium to choice do; and $5 for Superfine.

The Wheat market was unusually dull, buyers and sellers being generally apart. On all grades, however, there was a decline of 1@2c per bushel. Winter wheat was in limited request at 86@90 cts for No. 1 Red in store, and 78c for No. 2 Red, with sales of about 4,000 bushels. There was a good inquiry for Spring wheat in certain warehouses, and yesterday's market had to be paid to procure it; but wheat in other places, when pressed to sell, had to submit to a decline of 1@2c. Only about 17,000 bushels Spring changed hands at a range of 55@57c in store for No 2; 47c for Rejected; and 51½c for "Stumptail" f. o. b.—the market closing quiet.

The Corn market was more active—holders having submitted to a decline of 1@2c. About 67,000 bu changed hands at 51c afloat for River; 51c f. o. b. for No. 1 and Canal, and 48@49c for No. 1 in store in small lots.

Oats and Barley remain dull, with little or no demand for either. Timothy Seed is still in active request, although the increased receipts of the past few days render the market less buoyant.

In Provisions there is no movement worthy of note. The improved feeling in Cincinnati and Louisville has caused more inquiry here within the past few days, but so far no transactions have transpired. Nearly all our best packers are now under full headway, and there is an active market for Beeves in consequence, but the large receipts of the past few days keep prices down. Hogs are doing rather better than a few days ago, both packers and shippers being in the market.

With regard to the Provision and Hog markets, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Quite an active demand existed for heavy bulk sides to-day, for clearing, and nearly 200,000 lbs sold at 7¾@8c, packed, and at the close they were held at 8c, loose. These are intended for the California market, we believe, and this accounts for the strange fact that they command the same prices as smoked sides.

The feeling in the Hog market as regards the future continues very strong, and purchasers are showing more confidence. Packing for cash 43,000 bushels, of which more than one-half is reported p. t., but understood to be at a decline on our inside figures. The sales with which these figures are given are 100@106c for four-rowed, including one lot Hammondsport, at 100@106c for a bright and handsome parcel of State; 100c for Canada East, and 4,000 bu Canada West on p. t.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 22.

FREIGHTS—Dull and lower: Solo Cairo takes corn to Buffalo at 2¾; ochr Plover, corn to Tonawanda, at 4c.

FLOUR—More active. Sales to-day were: 150 bbls White Winter at $4.50; 175 choice do at $5.50; 100 bbl buy'r's option; 1,000 bbls choice spring Extra at $5.25; 200 bbls do do, at $5.40; 100 do do at $5.50; 225 bbls Choice Spring Extra at $5.60; 100 bbls do do at $5.70; 150 bbls superfine at $3—all delivered.

WHEAT—Wheat—Declined 1@2c. Sales to-day were: 1,700 bu No 1 Red 82c in store; 1,500 bu do at 80c in store; 1,000 bu No 2 Red at 75c in store; 700 bu do at 79c in store. Sprang—Dull and declined 1@2c. Sales were—5,000 bu No 2 in lots at 67c in store; 5,000 bu do at 66c in store; 6,000 bu do in lots at 66c in store; 700 bu do at 65c in store; 700 bu do at 64c in store; 5,000 bu "Stumptail" at 51½c f. o. b.—not last closing week.

CORN—Declined 1@2c. Sales were—12,000 bu Canal at 50@c afloat; 54,000 bu do at 51c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu Canal to arrive; 17,000 bu No 1 at 49c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu No 1 in lots at 49c in store; 700 bu do at 48c in store.

OATS—No old crop in bags or on the canal.

RYE—Nominal at 75c at depot.

BARLEY—Dull and lower. 700 bu No 3 at 40c in store. SEED—Good inquiry for Timothy. Sales were 200 bu in lots at $1.75 delivered in good shipping order; 50 bu at $1.75 in store.

HIGHWINES—Little doing. Sales of small lots at 20c. Large lots nom'l at 19½c.

ALCOHOL—200 @ 97 gall for 96 ® test.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $18.

MESS BEEF—$10@10 for Mess to Extra Mess.

LARD—Nominal at 9½@10c.

TALLOW—8@8½c for City to Country.

HIDES—Green Salted, 6@7½c; Dry Flint, 15@16½c.

SHEEP SKINS—Common, 30@35c; Good, 40@45c.

CHEESE—W. R. 7@8c; N. Y. 8@9c.

BEESWAX—Fresh, 26@ dozen.

POULTRY—Chickens in good demand at $1.62@1.68 @ doz. Turkeys, 6@7c @ lb.

EGGS—Fresh Salted, 12@13c; Fresh, 15@16c.

BUTTER—Common, 8@11c; Good to Choice, 12@16c.

HONEY—Nominal at 20@22c.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1858.

The receipts at Hampton's Yards to-day were 42 cars Cattle, 600 Hogs.

BEEVES—The demand is fair, but large receipts render the market heavy, and prices are a shade under yesterday's figures. Good to extra choice Beeves were sold at $3.50@3.65 per 100 lbs gross: common to ordinary, $1.75 @$2.75. Left over, about 800 head.

HOGS—The demand is good, and prices are fair. Fat heavy Hogs sold at $4@4.10 per 100 lbs; common lots, $3.50@3.75. Left over, about 8 car loads.

SHEEP—Dull. A lot of Thin Sheep were sold at $2 per head.

SALES OCT. 22.

Buyer.	Seller.	No. Cattle.	AV. Wt's.	Price.
Orr	Moore & Co.	60	1,000	$2.25
Hough	Hay	41	901	3.13
Hough	Hay	43	900	3.00
Dunlap	Moore & Co.	19	1,000	3.12
Dunlap	Moore & Co.	12	1170	3.13
Reynolds	Hay	20	1,000	3.45
Dunlap	Moore & Co.	7	1300	2.50
Dunlap	Moore & Co.	7	1,000	3.00
Fuller	White	5	975	1.50
Fuller	White	3	580	contract
Fuller	Hay	7	970	3.00
Fuller	Hay	7	1,000	3.00
Barker	Hay	40	1,000	3.00
Hough	Moore & Co.	100	1100	3.25
Hough	Moore & Co.	16	1,000	3.30
Cox	Tabor	37	Hogs.	3.75
Hoagland	Tabor	30	260	3.75
Griswold	Tabor	18	230	3.75
Dunlap	Moore & Co.	16	1,000	3.25
Robinson	Tabor, R&Co.	47	275	4.30
Robinson	Tabor, R&Co.	47	275	4.30
Collins	Mastead	104	260	3.75
Collins	Mastead	104	260	3.75
Patton	Taber	104	255	4.00
Nels	Fish	37	Sheep, per head.	$2.00

Movements of Breadstuffs—Oct. 20.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Bar. bush.	Cat. No.	Hgs No.
By Ill. & M. Cl.	4,000	17,500	.....	.....	1,200	72	.....
By Gal. 'T. R.R.	3565	70,025	425	.....	1,150	73	100
By Ill. Central	1,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Ill Central	81	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	84	200
By R. I. & P.	1,000	2,000	2,000	.....	600	240	.....
By R.P.F.W.&C.	149	.....	795	100	4	.....	.....
By C. A. & R.R.	1,000	.....	700	.....	.....	37	30
Total.....	1,319	39,370	33,920	1,045	1,056	379	

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—Oct. 20.

To Buffalo.....	5,000	9,124	20,000	.....	.....	.....
To Oswego.....	.....	12,330	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Ogdensburg.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....
To Kenosha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To other ports.....	10	2,000	450	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,010	23,454	37,450	.....	.....	.....

Specification of Grain Shipped, Oct. 21.

Bark Northern Light..... 1,307 bu No 1 corn.
Bchr Sir Charles Napier..... 6,000 bu No 2 red winter.
" Gregory's No 1..... 7,000 " No 2 corn.
" Do..... 3,317 " No 2 c rn.
" Do..... 3,317 " No 2 corn.
" Kate Robinson..... 3,500 bu No 2 spring wheat.
" J P Handy..... 2,000 " No 2 red winter.
" Do..... 315 bu No 1 red winter.
" Louisa..... 5,000 bu No 2 spring wheat.

New York Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Total.....	4,959	212	460	15,471	25,000
Total prev. week	5,000	225	500	16,648	15,000
Increase.....	364	13	38	.....	10,000
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	2,617	.....
Av. per week, 1857.....	3,120	247	462	9,939	5,557
Av. per week, 1856.....	3,766	256	481	8,320	5,000
Av. per week, 1855.....	3,661	267	529	13,323	6,117
Av. per week, 1854.....	3,661	267	529	13,323	4,543

Total of all kinds this week, 21,381 head.
Total of all kinds last week, 21,000 head.
Number on sale to-day at Browne's & Beef Cattle, 3,315.
Number last Wednesday, do do do 3,307.
Sold to Butchers at Bergen, New Jersey ..... 9.7.

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

Premium quality.....	To-day. None.	Last Week? None.
Best quality.....	8 @9¼c	9@10c
Medium quality.....	8 @8½c	@8¾c
Inferior quality.....	7 @7½c	7@8c
General selling prices.....	7 @8c	7@8c
Extreme prices.....	6 @9c	6@10c

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 22.

FLOUR—Market exceedingly dull yesterday and holders were somewhat inclined to make concessions to buyers in the market. Sales foot up 500 bbls at $5.90 for do or extra Ohio and Michigan, $5.75@5.90 for common to fancy Ohio and Canadian.

GRAIN—Market better demand and prices unchanged. Sales 5,000 bu at 86@87c for Milwaukee club; 1,000 bu white Indiana at 90c; 1,000 bu white Canada Corn for fed Ohio. Corn continues dull and heavy. Sales 15,000 bu at 52c for Ohio and Indiana. Barley quiet. Sales 5,000 bu extra Canadian at 85c.

SEEDS—Timothy—Sales 200 bu at $2.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. To Oswego, 11c on Wheat; 11c on Corn; to Albany, 16c.

RECEIPTS BY LAKE—24 hours—Flour, 10,474 bbls; Wheat, 20,115 bu; Corn, 44,251 bu; Barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 57,000 bu; Corn, 14,800 bu.

St. Louis Market—Oct. 21.

FLOUR—Sales of 800 and 1,000 bbls City superfine on private terms; 300 on Country at $4.25@4.35; 50 do do superfine, at $4.45; 100 bbls choice Extra at $5.25; 50 bbls do at $5.40; 50 do do at $5.50; 100 do do at $5.75; 50 do do at $5.80; 50 do do at $5.90; 50 do do at $6; 100 do do at $6.25; 50 do do at $6.50; 50 do do at $6.75; 50 do do at $7; 50 do do at $7.25; 50 do do at $7.50; 50 do do at $7.75; 50 do do at $8; 50 do do at